The New-York Times.

VOL. XV......NO. 4625. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 23, 1866. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

# EUROPEAN NEWS.

### Our London and Paris Correspondence.

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## OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

**The Battle of Sadowa—The Feeling in Italy—Austria and Prussia—Cession of Venetia—The Fourth of July in England—The "Times'" Oration—Gov. Eyre—The Royal Marriage—Ritual Prosecutions—Gen. Beauregard—Coal Oil for Steam Engines—Two Steamers Sunk—The Atlantic Telegraph—A Happy People.**

LONDON, Wednesday, July 11, 1866.

The last great decisive battle of Sadowa, fought on the 3d of July, was greater than that of Waterloo, and one of the greatest of modern times. The forces engaged on each side numbered not far from 250,000—the Prussians something more, the Austrians less. There were on both sides 1,500 pieces of artillery. The Austrians fought with the greatest courage, and for five hours with success. It was only when surprised by an attack in flank and rear that they gave way and commenced an orderly retreat, protected by their cavalry. Their losses were very large—probably forty or fifty thousand. The Austrian artillery, as good or better than the Prussian, did great execution; but there was no resisting the rapid hail-storm fire of the needle-gun. Again and again the Austrians charged upon the Prussian columns. The latter would reserve their fire, pour in four or five volleys, and then fall back, while the poor Austrians were literally mowed down and cut in pieces. The Prussians fired low, and a large proportion of the Austrians were wounded in the legs, but *hors du combat* all the same. Still the Prussian losses were heavy. One regiment went into action—rather into a single charge against a body of Austrians posted in a wood—three thousand strong, with ninety officers. They came out of the wood with two officers and three or four hundred men.

But Austria is beaten—beaten by a gun. She has still a magnificent army of 400,000 men; but if the war were to go on, it must be beaten all the same. The Emperor has accepted, therefore, the mediation of the French Emperor, and given him full powers to treat, reserving only the right to approve or reject the terms he may obtain for him.

Of course Prussia is jubilant. Nothing succeeds like success. BISMARCK and the King have eclipsed the fame of the great FREDERICK. The Press is for calling on all Germany now to unite against France, and if necessary against Europe.

Italy is in despair. The cession of Venetia to France is an insult and an outrage. Even if given to Italy, she has not won it. She has had nothing but defeat. The King, whatever he may say, was beaten, and GARIBALDI has been beaten since and wounded. A correspondent of the *Daily News*, which is Italian and Garibaldian, declares that the volunteers have behaved in so cowardly a manner that one-half of them ought to be sent home.

But there is no help for it. It is not the Emperor NAPOLEON's fault that the Italians did not gain a victory at Coruzza. NAPOLEON I. ceded Venetia to Austria, and now it is ceded back by Austria to NAPOLEON III. He may, if he choose, hoist the French flag over Venice and the fortresses of the quadrilateral—but it is expected, of course, that he will cede the province to Italy, but not without some stipulations and considerations.

Italy must take what she can get, but Prussia is in a position to dictate terms to Austria, to Germany, and may feel strong enough to defy France and Russia. But this would be going too far, even for needle-guns. There are other breech-loaders, and it is said far better ones. A few month's time will give improved rifles to other armies, as well as the Prussians. It may also be possible by good generalship to oppose breech-loaders. It is not the policy of France to have Austria destroyed, or to see Prussia the uncontrolled head of a united Germany. And the policy of France must also be that of Russia. But, leaving Russia out of the question, Austria, relieved from the necessity of defending Venetia, will not need much help to make her the equal of Prussia. Austria lost nine battles in ten days, but all accounts tell us that Emperor, army and people are as resolute as ever. The feeling at Vienna is, give up Venetia if you will, but no humiliating peace with Prussia. The Archduke ALBRECHT, who has commanded in Venetia goes to replace BENEDEK in the North; and if Prussia wants war, the war will go on. But there can be no doubt that the sympathies of Russia are with Austria, or, at least, that Russian feeling is opposed to Prussia. The policy of Count BISMARCK is violently attacked in the official journal of St. Petersburgh, in which he is denounced as a revolutionist who aims at destroying the established order in Europe.

In the triumph of her victories Prussia no longer conceals the motives with which she commenced the war. A semi-official organ says: "Prussia took up arms to diminish the power of Austria and achieve the unity of Germany in place of the hitherto existing dualism, and such unity of course under the leadership of that State of the two German Powers which is able to conduct it. The battle-fields of Bohemia testify which that State is." This is frank and insolent. The Radicals in England believe and hope that Prussia will refuse French mediation; if so, *en avant!* Then you will see a war.

The minute descriptions of the great battle—the Waterloo of Germany—from the war correspondents with both armies, will reach you by this steamer. The Austrians appear to have been outnumbered, and either to have strangely neglected or have been unable to guard the point, where, after a whole day's successful fighting, they were defeated at last. Forty thousand cavalry were not brought into action until used to cover the retreat and prevent pursuit. It was for the Prussians a magnificent victory—for Austria a terrible defeat; and the manifesto of the Emperor is one of the saddest ever issued by the Sovereign of a great Empire.

The war goes on—both Prussians and Italians trying to cover as much ground as they can, so as to be in as good a position as possible for an armistice, which has not been refused, and which may be concluded to-day. Italy demands that Venetia shall be finally ceded directly to her by Austria, that there shall be no stipulation as to Rome, and that the question of the Trent district be kept open. We have no word of the Prussian ultimatum. And all Europe awaits with the greatest anxiety to hear what the French Emperor will determine, for on him, or on him and his allies, but finally on him, depends the fate of Austria, Prussia, and Italy.

The Austrians are not too sanguine of peace. They are making conscriptions, raising volunteers, and manufacturing two thousand needle guns a day. I need not say that a few cargoes of breech-loaders either at Havre or Trieste would find a good market. At the battle of Sadowa, when the Prussians were everywhere held in check by the Austrian artillery, and everything promised victory to the Austrians, a flank attack with the needle-gun tore it from their grasp and opened the road to Vienna.

The cession of Venetia was a surprise to everybody but the two Emperors. The Austrian Ambassador at Paris knew nothing about it, and the Italian, Signor NIGRA, first read of it in the *Moniteur.* It puts Italy in a snarl of difficulties. There is the danger of revolution, the treaty with Prussia fastened by the loan at the beginning of the war, and the dread of what France may demand in the future. The whole matter between the two Emperors was settled in one night by telegraph, and NAPOLEON wrote the announcement at two o'clock in the morning and sent it to the *Moniteur.* Austria is to have territorial compensation—her proper place in Germany and a treaty with France. They may have other news in Paris, but this is our version of the matter in London. Will Prussia assent to all this, or will Prussia and Italy make war upon France and Austria? Prussia might do it, but how can Italy? It would be her instant destruction.

This year, for the first time I believe, the English have formally and officially celebrated the birth-day of American Independence. Two British men-of-war at Spithead were dressed out in all their bunting in honor of the day, carrying the Stars and Stripes in the place of honor, and firing royal salutes to celebrate the loss of the brightest jewel in the British Crown. This, I presume, is intended as a slight acknowledgment of the energy with which the American Government has performed its duties on the Canadian frontier. In a few years we may have Austria celebrating the anniversary of the cession of Venetia; or England—who knows?—may at, some not distant day, give a royal salute to the Emerald flag of the Irish Republic.

And the *Times* gave the world on the auspicious day a little of its own peculiar thunder, in a Fourth of July oration, from which I beg to copy three sentences, in which Americans are instructed in what they ought to be and do, in a roundabout way, which it is hoped may not give offence, and be effectual. The *Times* says:

> "There was a time, no doubt, when the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence was observed solely because it offered an occasion for exulting over England. That sentiment may still inspire the orations which will amuse the rising generation in the streets of the United States this afternoon, but all enlightened Americans are heartily ashamed of it. As a people they are growing superior to their old animosities and prejudices, and regard them as unworthy alike of their present fortune and their future destiny."

Fourth of July orators, please take notice, no more exultation over old England. "All enlightened Americans are heartily ashamed of it." We are growing superior to our old animosities and prejudices, and must, if possible, get some new ones. We must stop reading the Declaration of Independence, and cast a mantle of oblivion over the Revolution. Magnanimous Englishmen have long since forgotten it, and why should we not do the same? If the English think the glory of beating them is nothing to brag of, they know best, and are probably right about it, so we can save our eloquence and fireworks for other uses.

The Jamaica Committee is determined to see that justice is done to Gov. EYRE. Mr. CHARLES BUXTON, the Chairman of the Committee, having published a letter opposing the policy of such a prosecution, a new meeting was held, and after a rather stormy discussion, in which Mr. BRIGHT, Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH, the two BUXTONS, and others took part. Mr. BUXTON resigned his place as Chairman, and was succeeded by Mr. JOHN STUART MILL, who expressed his determination to have Gov. EYRE hanged, if there was law or justice left in England. Mrs. GORDON has refused to prosecute, as she is sure her late husband would not approve of any such revengeful proceeding, but the Committee will try to get an indictment. It is very doubtful if any grand jury will indict Gov. EYRE for murder, and quite certain that no petit jury will convict; but the matter will be kept a little longer before the public.

The marriage of the Princess HELENA to Prince CHRISTIAN of Schleswig-Holstien, who has adopted England as his future country, and has been appointed a Major-General of the British Army, has let loose the usual amount of gossip. The match, at one time, was supposed to be broken off. The Queen gave away the bride, because, it was said, neither of her brothers would do so. Her manner of closing it was very determined. The poor Princess is thought to have been opposed to the match. The Prince has a morganatic wife and family in Germany, and so on that way. But if all this were true it would be nothing unusual. This sort of Mormonism in the higher classes, with a plurality of families, both before and after the legitimate marriage, is common enough all over Europe, and may have been heard of in America elsewhere than in Utah. The Prince is old enough to be his bride's father, and does not look unlike the late Prince Consort who was gossipped about and sneered at while he lived, and deified at his death. The Royal family of England seems to me a highly respectable English family and quite as good as its neighbors. The Queen has been a good wife, and is a good and careful mother. She might spend more time in London; she might entertain her Royal visitors, instead of sending them like so many tiresome country cousins to Claridge's Hotel; she might make the town more gay and trade more prosperous at the West End, but she likes to have her own way, and perhaps, to save her money—which is not quite a royal virtue. The Empress EUGENIA has been to Armeins, where the cholera has been very fatal, and carried off two of the physicians, to visit the hospitals. If Queen VICTORIA were to do such a thing, England would go into hysterics.

When Prince CHRISTIAN was married to the Princess HELENA the other day he said: "Mit dis reeng I zee ved, mit my bodee I zee vorship," &c.; but a Hampshire parson says his parishioners usually have it, "With my body I thee wash up." In fact, the queer work made by the common people of England with their church service is as absurd as anything can be. Not for want of teaching either, for the teachers of the national schools take great pains to have the children well up in the Scripture, and the time they spend over Old-Testament history, and the droll work they make of the names and events in the Books of Chronicles and Numbers, are among the marvels of popular education.

I find in my *Church Times* that the war on the Ritualists has began with the prosecution of an Anglican priest at Exeter on three charges—the use of altar-lights, a mixed chalice and the elevation of the Host. Distinguished counsel, with 100 guinea fees, have been engaged for both the defence and the prosecution. What the punishment may be for burning candles in the day-time, or putting water into wine, I have not the remotest idea, nor can I find anything about these misdemeanors in the thirty-nine articles, which are profanely called by the High Churchmen "the forty stripes save one laid upon the backs of the Anglican priesthood."

The Church of England was never, I think, so strongly divided as now—divided, as somebody says, into the High Church, Broad Church and Low Church parties—the Attitudinarians, Tattitudinarians and the Platitudinarians; but there are vast numbers of arians, pure and simple, who require no qualifying designation. In the larger towns these divisions are convenient enough. You can find High, Broad and Low within a short walk, almost a stone's throw of each other; but, in country parishes, where there is but one church for miles, two parties out of the three must be disappointed, a few edified, and the larger number scandalized or disgusted. The High Church party is the most alive, and it appears to win the sympathies of the people. I judge, therefore, that prosecutions and persecutions will have the usual effect in such cases.

Gen. BEAUREGARD was well received in England, in private circles, but I do not learn that he had the slightest official recognition. But in France it was far otherwise. He was sent for by the Emperor, with whom he had a long and confidential interview at the Tuileries, after which he conversed with two Ministers of State, M. ROUHER and M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, and taken in a State carriage to the Legislative Chamber. It is reported also, that he has had and declined the offer to take the command of the Roumanian army. The Emperor NAPOLEON, in these polite attentions to the Confederate General, is carrying out the principle of perfect neutrality to the end, and makes no distinction between Federal and Confederate, except, perhaps, to treat the latter as the conquered party, with a more delicate consideration. To the Emperor, Gen. BEAUREGARD is only a brave and accomplished soldier, of the merits of whose cause he will not pretend to judge. In the same way the Emperors of France and Russia sent congratulations to the Austrians when they beat the Italians, and to the Prussians when they beat the Austrians.

The experiments at Woolwich on the use of coal oils for steam engines are of such importance, that I must once more ask for them the attention of American engineers. It was found in these experiments that the American coal oils would convert water into steam at the rate of one pound of oil to thirteen of water, which is nearly double the power of coal; but it was also found that a pound of English rock oil, distilled from shales, would evaporate over eighteen pounds of water. I need not point out the economics of space and weight by the use of oil. The engineer has his fires at perfect command, to increase or diminish from moment to moment. He needs no stokers. The doors of the furnace are never opened. No stirring of fires—no burning out of plates. The space, weight and labor saved will make it an economy. As to the oil, that distilled from the shales and iron ore of North Carolina ought to be as good as the best English. This matter is worth the attention of the Government and of capitalists.

A collision in the Channel has just sent to the bottom two fine steamers—the *Amazon*, a Government vessel, and a Cork steamer. The latter sank so quick as to carry down several passengers, including a son and two daughters of the captain. The rest were scarcely safe on the *Amazon* when she was found to be sinking, and her boats, loaded to within an inch of the gunwale, barely saved the crews and surviving passengers of the two steamers.

The *Great Eastern*, having rode through the heavy gale of last week, is now carrying the new cable across the Atlantic in the finest of possible weather, and in a few weeks more you may hope to know from day to day all that happens in this old, but not quite worn out hemisphere. I know not how it may be in America, but here there is an interest and anxiety respecting coming events probably never surpassed. When news was slow and uncertain, people were forced to be patient. Now that it is quick and reasonably accurate, we grow anxious and excited. Oh, happy people of America, I am afraid you do not know how well off you are! Listen to one more extract from the *Times'* Fourth of July oration:

> "No man who has to make his own way in the world will ever despond after he has seen America; for there a modest competency lies ready to the hand of all, and it is the buoyancy and elasticity of spirit created by the knowledge of this fact which causes the American people to treat their troubles so lightly and forget them so soon. They fear nothing, for everything goes well with them."

So mote it be! MONADNOCK.

## OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

**Change in the Political Situation—France Drifting into War with Prussia and Italy—The Italian Invasion of Venetia.**

PARIS, Tuesday, July 10, 1866.

A wonderful change has taken place in the political situation within the last few days. The glory of the Emperor NAPOLEON in bringing about peace only lasted a day, and after the first twenty-four hours people began to take in and roll up their flags very much with the air of individuals who had halloed before they got out of the woods. It was all the same a very proud and very honorable position for the Emperor NAPOLEON to hold, that of arbitrator and of recipient of a ceded province; but it was not peace, and that was the principal point for most people.

It appears now that neither Italy nor Prussia accept the proffered armistice, otherwise than with conditions which never can be realized. They accept technically, but move on their armies while discussing the terms of the armistice. To tell the truth, people here generally admit that they cannot do anything else, for Italy cannot receive Venetia in the manner offered without a national humiliation from which she can never recover, and Prussia has not attained all she is entitled to by her brilliant successes. So the war must go on.

Here at Paris the friends of Italy do not blame her for again crossing into Venetia, and for demanding the right of occupying one or more of the strongholds of the Quadrilateral; for if the forts are thus occupied at the moment of the conclusion of an armistice, the military honor of the country is at least technically saved. On the contrary the friends of the Government upbraid Italy bitterly for refusing to accept Venitia and the armistice, and they as good as say that she is bound to do the bidding of France. They say too that to cross the Mincio when the army of Austria is gone does not save the military point of honor, to which the friends of Italy reply that Italy is bound by treaty to Prussia not to give up the war till the latter does, and moreover that Italy was acting in Venetia as a diversion to Prussia; that she thus enabled Prussia to gain the battle of Sadowa, and that she must continue to render this collateral aid to her ally.

This reasoning has prevailed in the King's counsels, and Gen. CIALDINI, charged with the future command in chief, has crossed into Venetia with all his own and the King's armies. In face of him, it is said the Austrians are preparing also for battle, so that if a battle were fought and gained by the Italians the difficulties of the situation would be much simplified.

There is great fear now, or I should rather say there was fear at first, that the change in the position would force France into war as the ally of Austria against Prussia and Italy, as M. THEIRS predicted, a month ago, would be the case. But the hostility on the part of the public to any combination which would drag France into such a war was so marked that the Government will take good care not to engage in such a combination. Such an alliance would mean a forcible occupation of the Rhine by France, and in that case every German State but Austria would go with Prussia, and France and Austria would only succeed after very great sacrifices. As it is, there are symptoms of wavering among the secondary States, and we would not be surprised to see M. DE BISMARCK soon dragging all Germany at his heels. A French paper says that M. BISMARCK, who was only a politician, has become, thanks to an improved gun, a statesman. But the world generally admits that M. BISMARCK is a statesman without the needle-gun, and that he saw and sees farther into the future than those who affect to treat his talent with contempt. What he has already accomplished in diplomacy was a mighty work, and will stamp him in history as a great statesman. As regards Prussian successes in the field, they have been due to three causes. The first is the superior common school education of the Prussian soldier, which fits him especially for the use of the complicated modern inventions of warfare. The second is that the Prussian army outnumbered the Austrian, while the third is the breech-loading musket, which really seems to have discouraged the Austrians to as great a degree as did the rifled cannon in the campaign of 1859. We may add another reason, which is the unwillingness of all the Italians and of many of the Hungarians to fight the Prussians.

The French Government now pretends that for several years they have been examining this subject of breech-loading guns, and that about a year ago they adopted a system much better than that in use in Prussia. This statement, however, may only be a blind.

The French Minister of Marine, accompanied by M. PUY DE LOME, French Naval Contractor, and Gen. FREBAULT, Director of Marine Artillery, accompanied Mr. FOX three days ago to Cherbourg to visit the *Miantonomoh*, and here, as in England, we are going to see the various systems combined in this vessel, put to the test in France. The Monitor has sailed for England and Russia.

Our American population was never, I believe, larger than at the present moment. The hotels are full, the churches are full, the restaurants and the public places are full, and never was French patience put to a greater test to find out the wants of our countrymen than now. But they do find them out; French perception and American money do the work. Has French quickness of perception increased, or have we as a nation, improved in our pantomime? Without being able to answer the question, it is certain that the restaurants have abandoned that former indispensible article of furniture, the slate. But this abandonment only took place after the story was told of a waiter who carried an umbrella to a man who had been drawing a mushroom on the slate. It may be, therefore, that this article only died from ridicule.

For four long years, the four years of the rebellion, all the evils that arrived to people at Paris were placed to the account of the American war. If a hotel-keeper or a fancy retail dealer took it into his head not to pay his bills when they came due, he had only to saddle his delinquency on the American war, and the thing went down like gospel. People complained on the street corners, in the highways and by-ways and all day and all the time, of the *ennuyeuse* American war; they took shorter leases, demanded lower rents (which they didn't get) and belabored the air generally with their howlings and lamentations. Even *larette-dom* joined in the wail, and many was the bill for furniture, or diamonds, or horses, paid by the newly arrived Englishman or Russian for some absconding real or imaginary American, who had "hied away to the wars."

But now all the world is at war but America and Russia, and all the world is absent but Americans and Russians. For, has not England her war of the banks, and her panic, which is worse than a war? So the American and the Russian are the great men, the "Excellency" and the "Prince" of the moment, and one has no need to add, the legal plunder also. For the American the four years of arrears had to be paid up, but the Frenchman never forgets the decoration, and if he did not exactly build triumphal arches and fire off cannon for his American friend's arrival, he at least embraced him, asked after his wife and children, and declared that he always had been opposed to the rebellion—of course. Thus the American is feasted and cheated; at the hotels he must take the best rooms, at ruinous prices; in the stores he must buy the most costly articles "made expressly for the Exhibition," but which he can have because they are so glad to see him, and because they think they have time to make another one for the Exhibition; at Mabille his path is strewn with flowers, not to speak of thorns, and for which also he pays at prices he would not care to mention.

But the American rather likes this sort of thing; he does not "die so hard" over a genteel swindle as other people, and the more the Parisian puts up his price the more the American comes to pay it. And in this he is right, for there is no place like Paris. Switzerland for scenery and Paris for humanity: after these two there is nothing. And as a man can't always stay in Switzerland, he must needs spend a part of his time in Paris, and that is exactly what people are just now doing. Germany and Italy being for the most part closed, people find a good excuse for staying here, and certainly Paris was never so attractive as now. M. HAUSSEMAN continues to beautify, or as it is called here, to *hausemanize* the city, magnificent streets and squares continue to be hewn out and built up in modern style, fountains and statues, public buildings, and especially barracks, are being planted wherever appropriate space can be found. A few years ago, at the commencement of the present reign, it might have been discussed whether Paris was the handsomest city in the world or not. Now there can be no discussion on the subject. What is better, the work of embellishment is not finished, and some of the most useful and most striking manipulations of the town plot are among the unfinished works. You will see what we have done when you come to the Exhibition. MALAKOFF.

## THE BATTLE OF SADOWA.

**Prussian Account of the Victory.**

*Correspondence of the Berlin Kreuz Zeitung.*

HORITZ, Wednesday, July 4, 1866.

At length we have attained the object of our endeavors. A decisive battle, such as has not been recorded in the Prussian annals since the days of Leipsic and Waterloo, has now been fought. Thank God, we have gained it most unquestionably—gained it under the personal command of the King. It would be premature to indulge in reflections on the possible and probable consequences of so grave an event; but what I have to report will speak for itself, and, though incomplete and fragmentary, my account will perhaps win attention from the vividness of the impressions which I myself experienced. In the afternoon of July 2 reports were received by Prince FREDERICK CHARLES, Commander-in-Chief of the First Army, that a force of the Austrians had been concentrated in front of Koniggratz, and was evidently meditating an early attack. The pleasure of the King, who had just arrived at Gitschin, having been ascertained, it was resolved to take the initiative and forestall the enemy. The First and the Elbe Armies having united with the Crown Prince on the 30th of June, our array had become so strong that we could confidently engage the enemy. Nor was Gen. BENEDEK at all in doubt that the definitive struggle was at hand, and that if he had any hopes to break through the gaps inevitable in our position till yesterday, now was the time. Added to this, his strategical errors in the first part of the campaign had been so palpable, and attended with such disastrous consequences, that he longed to retrieve them by a single blow. As to ourselves, we were quite prepared, and only wished for immediate action. In the night from the 2d to the 3d of July Prince FREDERICK CHARLES left headquarters at the Chateau of Komenitz, and proceeded, with the First Army, straight up to Koniggratz. According to the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, the First Army was to form the centre; the Elbe Army, under the command of Gen. HERWARTH, the right, and the Second Army, under the Crown Prince, the left wing. In front of the First Army marched the Seventh Division (Gen. FRANSKY) through Goritz, Czerkwitz and Sadowa, to effect a junction with the right wing of the Crown Prince. The Eighth Division (Gen. HORN) marched upon Milowitz, being destined to advance right upon Koniggratz. The Second Army Corps was to operate against Donalitz, south of Sadowa. The Third Army Corps formed the reserve of the centre. The Elbe army, under Gen. HERWARTH, pushed forward from Smidar toward Nechanitz. Lastly, the army of the Crown Prince was directed to march from Koniginhof, in a straight line, upon Koniggratz. The Division Horn got as far as Sadowa without falling in with the enemy; but there they found him in a most favorable position, fortified by both nature and art. The Austrian artillery were drawn up behind earthworks. The fight commenced toward 7 A. M., the enemy employing a most murderous complement of guns, and doing great execution by his accurate knowledge of the terrain and the distances. Not far from the enemy's front was a dense copse, immediately under the range of his guns, and almost inaccessible to our men. Against this extremely difficult position the divisions HORN and FRANSKY, had to contend alone, from 7 till after 10 o'clock, the Herwarth army, owing to the impediments in its way, finding it impossible to join them until between 9 and 10 o'clock. The gross of the Herwarth army arrived even later than that hour. Soon after 8 o'clock His Majesty, with Gen. MOLTKE, Prince CHARLES, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Count BISMARCK and Gen. ROON, made his appearance at Sadowa, where Prince FREDERICK CHARLES, with Gen. VOIGHT-RETZ and their staff, had been directing the fight up to that time. The King, always majestic in appearance, looked more so than ever. In gazing at him we all felt he was the aspect of a man determined to conquer. After two hours' firing, our batteries advanced toward Sadowa. The enemy had now posted himself upon the hills, whence he poured down upon us a tremendous fire. He had also occupied the copse, which was destined to become the grave of so many of our brave soldiers. The King and Prince FREDERICK CHARLES likewise advanced with our batteries, stationing themselves in the open field near the Bistritz, a small river running in a southern direction from Sadowa to Nechanitz. For the next few hours the fight centered on the copse of Sadowa. It is impossible to imagine a stronger position; thick brushwood and tall trees, the whole forming an impervious mass of stems, branches and foliage. The trees on the skirts of the woods had been hewn down and formed into barricades, from behind which the infantry gave us their deadly volleys. Again and again our infantry were repulsed. What our gallant Twenty-seventh, Thirty-first and Seventy-first suffered on this occasion will be remembered forever by the survivors. At length the enemy was dislodged and the wood occupied. Hardly had our troops got possession before they perceived that the bark of many of the trees had been stripped off so as to serve as a mark for the enemy's artillery. Our loss was great. While the fight was doubtful in this quarter the Elbe Army, under Gen. HERWARTH, our right wing, had made some progress. To it were chiefly opposed the Saxons, who made a right good use of their artillery against our Eighth Army Corps. It was still early in the afternoon when victory began to incline to our side. Still the Crown Prince was wanting to afford us the support sorely wanted on our left. In anxious suspense our eyes turned constantly to the quarter whence his army was expected to issue. "Is he coming?" "Is he there?" were the questions repeated a thousand times. From time to time aides-de-camp galloped off to look out for the long-wished-for aid. According to the intelligence received in the morning the van of the Second Army was to arrive, at the very latest, at noon. It was clear that some extraordinary cause of delay must have intervened. But it came at last. It came in time to take a decisive part in the action and complete the rout of the enemy. It had marched over hill and dale in a pouring rain; it had been attacked on its way by Field-Marshal LEGEDITSCH; yet there it was. Toward 3 o'clock the smoke of powder rising over the heights of Lissa showed the Crown Prince to be sharing the honors of the day. His success was signal. The Guards, always victorious, ran up the hills, stormed the position at the point of the bayonet, and cut down every regiment sent against them. About the same time the Division Manstein had penetrated forward from the centre, the possession of the copse being no longer disputed. Gen. HERWARTH approached us more and more closely, wheeling by an adroit movement into the flank of the enemy. The Crown Prince was on the point of seizing the last commanding height, near Lissa, when the enemy, seeing that retreat would ultimately be their lot, rallied for one last effort against the centre of our force. The shock of the desperate hosts sweeping down upon us was terrible; but, although the Division Manstein had had the worst of the day, it stood its ground manfully. The enemy turned round and retreated. All of a sudden the guns ceased to thunder. The rest of the day was devoted to pursuit. For many a long hour two cavalry brigades, under Duke WILHELM of Mechlenburg and Gen. GROBEN, had been impatiently waiting for this moment on our side of the Bistritz, together with the reserve artillery. Prince FREDERICK CHARLES, who had witnessed the last phases of the battle, in the very thick of the fight, galloped back to fetch his horse to the front. With a loud hurrah, the imposing mass of cavalry rushed forward. At their side galloped the artillery. Over dead and wounded enemies, over a field strewn with arms, guns, horses, and accoutrements, they dashed on in precipitous haste. The King placed himself at the head of his brave squadrons. The long sabres waved in the air, hurrah succeeded hurrah, and, with the hoary headed Royal commander urging them on, the pursuit ended in the complete scattering of the foe. There was some satisfaction in beholding this sight. We thought of FREDERICK the Great and his hard-fought battles on the same ground, and we were proud in the consciousness that our race had not degenerated. The enemy had defended themselves bravely and skillfully. His retreat began in perfect order, and reflects credit upon the officers that conducted it. Altogether Gen. BENEDEK, though his boast of capturing Berlin has been deservedly punished, is by no means a despicable leader. But his army is no match for ours. Let Austria remember this fact, and modify her claims in proportion to her power. The Fifth Army Corps and the Herwarth army also took part in the chase, driving the enemy away from Koniggratz in the direction of Pardubitz. Till 9 P. M. the cannon of the corps which covered the Austrian retreat did not cease firing. The number of prisoners was such as to encumber our movements. One word before I close. The attacks of our cavalry were among the finest sights which could gratify a soldier's eye; especially the charge of the Zieten Hussars will be ever remembered by us a brilliant exhibition of courage and horsemanship. The alleged superiority of the Austrian cavalry is now proved to be a fable. In nearly every instance our squadrons overthrew the Austrian horse; in none did we give way. As to the idea of Austrian horse riding down our infantry, it will be regarded as preposterous after the experience Herr VON EDELSHEIM had of our Eighth at Gitschin, and of our Thirty-fifth at Sadowa. The horrors of the battle-field were such as have been rarely equaled in modern history. Where the Guards had assaulted the enemy the corpses were lying in heaps. In some places the ground was so covered with the slain and the implements of war that you could not distinguish cornfield from meadow-land. We have taken 20,000 men prisoners, and captured 150 guns."

**An English Estimate of the Battle—The Victory Not Entirely Due to the Needle Gun.**

*From the London Times, July 10.*

The delay of BENEDEK had enabled the two main armies of the Prussians, each one of them a national host in itself, to combine, and as their losses had not been large in the previous encounters, they confronted the enemy 240,000 strong. The Austrians are supposed to have had an equal number. A survey of the field of battle with a good map will show the extent of ground over which these immense levies of men were spread. It is, indeed, wonderful that such extensive operations should have been begun and completed in a single day. Where nearly half a million of men and 1,500 guns are in the field, we might expect a conflict as long as Leipsic. But the irresistible onset of the Prussians and the skill of their Generals decided the battle in a single long Summer's day. The narrative of its incidents given by our correspondent does justice *to the obstinacy and courage of the Austrians, but raises higher our estimate of their opponents.* It is evident that the Austrians were very strongly posted, and that it was a work of daring and endurance to dislodge them. Only Generals having complete confidence in themselves and their troops would have ventured on such an enterprise. Gen. BENEDEK could have little hope of achieving the objects of the war by taking up his "partly intrenched position." The Austrians could not by holding their ground in Bohemia either deliver Hanover and the Duchies, or make those conquests of Prussian territory which were to enable them to cede Venetia with grace. But if their design had been merely to protect their own territory, they, perhaps, could not have done better. They had a position well protected by slope and wood, and they made a good use of it. Their artillery appears to have been excellent. They mowed down the advancing Prussians, inflicting on them terrible losses, while they themselves were almost uninjured. *From our correspondent's account we must judge that the Prussians did not win the day merely by the possession of a superior arm.* Through a great part of their advance the needle gun gave them no superiority. The Austrians were protected by the nature of their position, and musketry fire was useless against them. The capture of the wood above Sadowa was accomplished by real hard fighting. The Austrians would not retire, but waited for the struggle. "The Twenty-seventh Prussian Regiment went in nearly 3,000 strong, with 90 officers, and came out on the further side with only two officers and between 300 and 400 men, standing; all the rest were killed or wounded." Again, when a second wood opposed their progress, "they advanced against it, but did not at first make much impression; for, the Austrians being here again concealed, the fire of the needle-gun did not tell, and a whole battery placed at the far end of the wood fired through the trees and told on the Prussian ranks with awful effect." These and other incidents make it clear that the greatest battle of the present age was won by the superior prowess of the victors, and was not the consequence of a merely mechanical advantage. The needle gun added, no doubt, to the completeness of the victory, but if the Prussians had possessed no such weapon, *the spirit of their onset and the skillful arrangements by which a part of their army was brought on to the flank and rear of the enemy, would have effectually dislodged the Austrians from their position.*

**The Losses of the Austrian Army—False Report of the Suicide of Benedek.**

*Vienna (July 6) Correspondence of the London Times.*

Reliable news from the Northern Army there is none. In fact, it is not even known where the army has its headquarters. It is now reported that the Prussians captured 120 guns on the 3d inst., and that the loss of the Austrians on that fatal day in killed, wounded, drowned, and prisoners was not far short of 80,000 men. Lieut.-Gen. VON RAMMING, with the Sixth Corps d'Armée, which had been reduced from 35,000 to 17,000 men, covered the retreat of the main army, and suffered a very heavy loss while doing so. When last seen, Lieut.-Gen. GABLENZ was fighting at the head of his troops with uncovered head. Ever since his defeat at Koniggratz Gen. BENEDEK has been subject to violent nervous attacks, *but the report that he has shot himself is false.* Gens. CLAM-GALLAS, HENIKSTEIN, and KRITZMANITZ arrived here yesterday, and each of them was accompanied to his place of residence by two officers. The Arch-duke ALBRECHT is now here, and it is expected he will receive orders to take command of the Northern Army.

## THE VENETIAN QUESTION.

**Objections to the Cession of German Soil to France.**

*Correspondence of the London Times.*

BERLIN, Saturday, July 7, 1866.

Gen. GABLENZ, who the other day after the battle of Koniggratz, or Horzitz, or Sadowa, as it is variously called in the Prussian reports, appeared in the camp of WILLIAM I. to sue for an armistice, was refused an audience, and had to depart without having seen the King or any of the Generals in command. On his way back to the remnant of his shattered force he saw the Prussian columns marching out to take possession of Prague and Pardubitz. The one is the capital and only important city of Bohemia, a country of villages and small towns; the other the junction of its railways. Simultaneously with the Austrian General, the French proposals for an armistice arrived in the Prussian camp. These, proceeding from the Emperor NAPOLEON, *were not dismissed so hastily as the request which came from an humbled foe.* The French Government were informed at once, that if Austria would assent to such preliminaries of peace as suited this Cabinet there would be no objection to conclude an armistice, and attend a Conference, its necessary sequel. In reply the Emperor NAPOLEON stated that in undertaking for Austria to compound with her enemies he relied on a *plein pouvoir* given him. He alone would negotiate the terms, which, however, were to be subsequently submitted to the approval of the Vienna Cabinet. This communication being regarded as satisfactory, negotiations were immediately opened between Paris and Horzitz. Their purport, we are led to conclude from the above circumstances, refers to the rearrangement of Continental affairs generally. It is impossible to overrate the immense significance of the movement. I believe I am mentioning a notorious fact when I say that a year and a half ago, on the acquisition of Schleswig-Holstein being first contemplated by this Government, the Emperor NAPOLEON considerately signified his assent, provided a territorial indemnity were allowed him. After the defeat of the Austrian Army in nine engagements within ten days, and its final discomfiture in the battle of Sadowa, *Prussian ambition will not be satisfied with the annexation of Schleswig-Holstein alone.* What Prussia wants to-day is the command over the military forces of Northern Germany, a measure involving the deposition of a good many minor potentates, or, at any rate, their reduction to the rank of civil governors, holding office during good behavior. How will France behave herself in this new phase of the matter? On the one hand, as Prussia demands a greater accession of power than at first, France may be tempted to increase her claim of territorial compensation in the same ratio. On the other, the Prussian army having proved itself as formidable as ever, notwithstanding the fifty years of peace that have passed over it, France has a stronger motive than formerly to prefer an amicable arrangement with BISMARCK to a national war with Germany. If the Prussian army is really so well officered, well armed, and efficient as the events of the last few weeks have shown it to be, *Count Bismarck, commanding as he does the resources of Northern Germany, after his rapid campaign, might be moved to confront France, whether he had allied with Austria or not.* Could he agree with the latter on the affairs of Italy and Germany—a contingency by no means impossible now—Prussia and Austria combined would be more than a match for France; in the opposite case, the task of fighting Austria and France at the same time would be exceedingly difficult, but not more dangerous to him than to his opponents. The Austrian army shattered by the incessant blows of an impetuous enemy, is little likely to rally unless allowed a long respite. Cracow once taken—and there are not many thousands left to defend the hastily-erected works of the place if the siege were accompanied by a march upon Vienna—the shortest cut to Hungary would be open to the Prussians; and as the minor potentates of Germany hardly count at all on the battle-field, it is not beyond the range of possibility that the greater part of the 650,000 men under arms in this country might in a few weeks be free for employment on the Rhine. Of course the issue of the campaign would be very uncertain, despite these promising possibilities; but the strength of Count BISMARCK lies not so much in Prussian armies as in the sympathy and support the German people as a whole would accord him, and, indeed, any Prussian Minister in the event of a great conflict with France. Let BISMARCK be defeated in the first campaign, and Germany redivided in whatever way it may please the victors, unless Prussia ceases to exist, there will be a second campaign, or a whole series of wars, to retrieve the losses of the first. The warlike energy of this country is chiefly derived from the cool, resolute race inhabiting the three old provinces of Prussia, and while these form a common State a military nucleus will not be wanting to organize the forces of the entire nation. Then what would it avail France to crush the soaring aspirations of this Government? No end of bloodshed would be the result, and the struggle thus occasioned would of necessity become a great national conflict, supported by the liberty and unity party in all the States.

On these grounds it is presumed here that NAPOLEON III. will impose no conditions upon Count BISMARCK which the latter would find it beyond his power to grant. To all those acquainted with the antecedents and political character of WILLIAM I., it cannot be doubtful that, *rather than allow the French frontiers to advance to the River Rhine, he will run all risks.* Perhaps the reluctance of the King to yield up German territory will not be equally great with regard to some outlying strips of land long coveted by France. However that may be, as a faithful reporter of what I see going on around me, I am afraid I am constrained to add, that if the French have still the same hankering after Southern Belgium and Western Switzerland they exhibited in different periods of their history, the opportunity for securing the connivance of this Government to the annexation of these valuable provinces may be close at hand.

The objection to cede German soil to France, or to allow the latter to exercise any marked influence upon the internal affairs of Germany, is not limited to the King and the leading personages of his Government. The Cologne *Gazette*, a paper of the greatest authority in Northern and Western Germany, already calls the people to arms to prevent their jealous neighbors from profiting by the domestic dissensions in Fatherland. "The needle-gun," it emphatically asserts, "will kill a Frenchman quite as easily as any among the multitudinous subjects of the Kaiser."

**Prussian Feeling against France and Austria.**

*From the Berlin National Zeitung, July 6.*

A few weeks since Austria refusing to cede Holstein for a fair equivalent to this Government placed that duchy at the disposal of the Bund. To-day she despairs of her German allies doing her any good, and appeals to France clamoring for protection, and offering to give up Venice, the subject of her dispute with Italy. These sorry tricks are quite worthy of an effete diplomacy, the sole wisdom of which consists in aping the Pope, and acting as though nothing had occurred in the last 300 years to change the aspect of the world, and Hapsburg retained her domineering position at the head of the Holy Roman empire of the Germanic nation. To treat with Italy *was below the dignity of a conceited Kaiser in 1859, and is likewise accounted to be so in 1866*; and, as Lombardy was ceded to LOUIS NAPOLEON, Venice is now handed over to the same kind protector of Hapsburg, *bitterly hostile as Francis Joseph may be to him who was the primary cause of his Italian humiliations.* Prussia, too, does not deserve the honor of having any overtures addressed directly to her by the scion of the German Emperors. She, too, is a rebel against the hereditary claims of Hapsburg. She, too, can be accosted only through the Emperor of the French. Good heavens! it is possible that the most inveterate champion of the nationality principle, the gradual realization of which entails ruin upon Austria, is regarded by the Kaiser as the best counsel to compound with the creditors of his bankrupt concern In the same way as he attempted at Villafranca to obtain the establishment of a mischievous Italian Confederacy from LOUIS NAPOLEON, the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH now flings Germany at the feet of the foreigner, in order that he, the foreigner, may cripple her existence and solder the fetters of some new Federal Constitution round her mangled body. Let Germany be organized to suit the interests of France—the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH does not care, so long as he can prevent it from being united under Prussian auspices. We doubt, however, whether the objects the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH had in view in taking this desperate step will be attained. We doubt, too, whether the Emperor of the French, eager as he was to undertake the proffered mediation, looks upon his mission in the light his client wishes him to do. NAPOLEON III. is as little inclined to maintain the Treaties of 1815 in Germany as in Italy. Less narrow-minded than the majority of the French, he never underrated the immense advantages a Prussian alliance would have for him. But the alliance of Prussia, a country identified to-day with the unity cause of Germany, can be only secured by France, if her proposals do not in any way call to mind the annexational tendencies of former times. For France to enter again upon the path of conquest, and aspire to the acquisition of German soil, *would involve her in another century of bloody strife with this nation.* The French will hardly like to meet us on the battlefield when our only wish is to rival them in promoting the arts of peace. The French Government, moreover, will scarcely overlook the important fact that its relations with Prussia at the moment are far different from those it had to Italy on the day of Villafranca. *Prussia is an independent Power, whose pleasure must be consulted. Prussia has a victorious army, which, after the most brilliant successes, casts from it the idea of a humiliating compromise.* Prussia boasts a determined people, whose resources are not sensibly impaired, after reducing Austria, and whose patriotism might be roused to an unexpected pitch were a new enemy to appear in the field. *It would be ridiculous to conclude an armistice after a decisive battle, and renounce the immediate fruits of a great victory.* We are glad to learn that Gen. GABLENZ, who came only to beg for a respite without offering anything in return, has been refused a hearing. An armistice can be concluded *only on the basis of preliminaries of peace.*

**The Task of the French Emperor.**

*From the London Herald, July 10.*

The Emperor of the French is now in a position of singular difficulty. We need not look so far into the future as to ask what he intends to do when Italy acquires Venetia and Prussia succeeds in her design of consolidating the greater part of Germany under her rule. Should such things come to pass, as they cannot happen without his permission and that of the other great neutral Powers, he will probably find little difficulty in effecting such a rectification of his frontier in north and south as will satisfy his taste and that of the ambitious people over which he rules. The question is, How is a settlement of any kind to be brought about? How is Prussia to be prevented from rushing on to the ruin of Austria, and Italy to be restrained from attacking her again in the territory which now nominally belongs to France? If this is to be allowed a general war in Europe, and a sort of universal chaos will ensue. Prussia and Italy may have their own way, in spite of France. King WILLIAM and King VICTOR EMMANUEL may become so arrogant as to shake their fists in the face of the arbiter of Europe. Such a state of things would be very unpleasant, and unless France at the present moment has the courage to insist on the armistice at which Prussia hesitates, and which Italy seems to disdain, the most awkward events may soon come to pass. The terms of Prussia, if taken alone, may be agreed to, both by neutrals and belligerents. Prussia, however, is determined to stand by her friend with whom she allied herself in entering into this war. Italy, humiliated as she has been, and defeated in Venetia, seems bent upon gaining some of the fruits of the success of her ally. She stipulates upon being put in possession of two of the fortresses of the Quadrilateral, one of which is to be Peschiera. This proposition is at once so foolish and so insolent that it is scarcely necessary to argue that it can neither be consented to by Austria, who has successfully defended these strong positions against attack, nor by France, to whom Austria has peacefully ceded them with the object of putting an end to further trouble in the South. If Italy will not listen to France in this matter, there seems no alternative but the breaking off of the negotiations for peace and the continuance of the war. The war will, however, be waged now under different auspices. Italy, if she attacks Venice, will be attacking France. The whole army of Austria will be united against the army of Prussia, and France, under the altered circumstances of the case, will be no longer bound to look with favor on the project of the allies.

**An Italian View of the Cession of Venetia.**

*From the Turin Diritto, July 6.*

The fears which, out of regard for the national honor, we entertained yesterday with the greatest caution, have unfortunately to-day become a reality. Now, let us say it at once, far better to have left the sword in the scabbard, better to be discomfited in a new and hard fight, better to forget Venice and her woes, than possess it at the cost of insults, and—of France. Against the inclemency of fortune and the delays of time, Italy, long tried in suffering and in the painful habit of expectancy, would have opposed her faith, the tenacity of her resolves, so much had her misfortunes strengthened her and consolidated the relations of fraternity and reciprocal good feeling of her people. The misfortune which has come upon us has, moreover, an aspect of such parody that one more severe could not happen to a nation which respects itself. Austria, who before boasted of having "struck us on the hips with the fist of the left hand," now cedes Venetia to France, thereby deprives us of the opportunity of rescuing it, humiliates our national right, and touches to the very quick this young Italy, who ardently desired to reëstablish in face of the world the reputation of her doubted valor. The blow is an atrocious one, for it deprives us at once of friends and enemies. Forlorn Austria escapes, and poor Venetia is presented to us covered with our shame. And, to crown our anguish, Austria's charity is conveyed through France, for which we always get the most costly ideas and the most imperative counsels. Are we fallen so low that we must seriously ask if it be true that Italy has overturned five thrones and placed 500,000 men in arms? Was it all a mere solemn mockery? In Italy we believe we were fighting, and there was an idea that a brave army, inferior to none in the ardor of battle—that 40,000 volunteers who had left their hearths and homes to fight possessed valor and arms equal to any other troops in Europe. It was all a mistake. We essayed vain miracles. The enemy sometimes deigned indeed to make a slaughter of us, and then he treats with others about the fate of this despised Italy! We ardently desire to believe that but one cry will be raised throughout the entire Peninsula—let us tear the offering; let us teach this insolent foreigner that a people does not barter its future in a chapman's fashion, and that Italy, however poor in intelligence, has memory and experience enough to recollect that gifts basely acquired are soon heedlessly lost. But it is said we shall have Venetia at all events; we shall acquire the dreaded Quadrilateral, and it is not possible to join in battle with a retiring enemy; let us even make a golden bridge for him to cross over; besides, if the plan is elaborated in France it is useless to resist. It is best to submit and sacrifice our pride to the exigencies of a European peace. It is false. Let the Government take notice that at this solemn moment it is not given to compromise with impunity the destinies of the nation, and that over all there watches as the final and severe custodian of the country—the people. The people and Parliament, we hope, will render impossible this infamous compact. What will our brave army say, condemned to bear the mark of the gash of the 24th, without the hope of avenging that day? What will the King say, he who came upon the field with the sword of Palestro and St. Martino to fulfil the vow made at the tomb of King CARLO? Austria insulted the exile of Oporto, and now she insults the son.

## THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

**Landing the Shore End in Foilhummeram Bay.**

*Correspondence of the London Daily News.*

FOILHUMMERAM BAY, VALENTIA, Sunday, July 8.

The shore end of the Atlantic cable of 1866 has been laid with complete success, and with unexpected promptitude. * * * * *

As last year, the heavy cable was to be brought to shore by a bridge of boats spanning the water between the trench running up the cliff to the station and the Corry. This method was suggested by Commodore WHITE, of the coast-guard, to whose indefatigable and disinterested exertions the company were also indebted for the discovery of a natural channel in the rocks near the shore, in which the cable was securely laid. The aborigines, who show a strange mixture of simplicity and shrewdness, and would share their last crust with a stranger while higgling for the advantage in a bargain for hours, taught by experience the value of their boats, and the necessity of speed, naturally estimated their services highly. The ship's boat had been sent back for fear of delaying the proceedings by its absence, and it is a fact that it was only after the people landed from the *Corry* had themselves moved their heavy luggage from the rising tide that a capitulation was arrived at and they were rowed on to Knightstown. The abnormal demand gave an artificial value to labor, and the poor people were shrewd enough to act upon what we are taught are sound commercial principles. A similar effect was produced by the call for coaling-hands when the *Great Eastern* anchored at Berehaven. Five shillings per day of nine hours, with board and lodging, had to be paid to some hundred and fifty peasants, who toiled languidly and ate heartily off meat on every day but Friday, when they preferred keeping their usual fast-day, and dining off biscuits and coffee on the deck. How unusual such an influx of specie must be may be estimated from the prices asked by the country people for the articles they flocked on board to sell. Fine fowls at 4d. and 5d., large lobsters at 2d., and crabs at 1d. each, were eagerly bought up by the sailors and stewards, and even those prices were reduced later in the day. At Valentia the sudden demand for boats and boatmen had its natural effect, but time was precious, and a bargain was speedily struck. Meanwhile Capt. ARMITAGE, of H. M. S. *Racoon*, stationed here to guard against Fenian attempts, sent up other men and boats, and the process of paying out was commenced about noon. At 1 o'clock P. M. the line of boats was perfect, and before 3 the cable was successfully landed, and its end brought up into the white hut. Signals were interchanged between ship and shore immediately. Mr. WILLOUGHBY SMITH and Mr. COLLET, accompanied by Mr. CYRUS FIELD, who, with characteristic energy, had seen Glengariffe, and hurried through a two days' land journey in ten hours, went into the testing-room, and in a few minutes "working beautifully, all well," was announced as the message from the ship. The *Corry* then stood out to sea, and proceeded to lay the rest of the shore end, consisting of some thirty miles of thick and heavy cable. At 3 this morning she telegraphed that her work was done, and, after buoying the part intrusted to her in 130-fathom water, rejoined the *Great Eastern* at Berehaven. The whole affair was accomplished before those on board the great vessel, or those who were journeying hither by way of Glengariffe, knew it had been commenced, and in its leading features presented a striking difference to the ceremony of last year. Earnest gravity and a deep-seated determination to repress all show of the enthusiasm of which everybody was full was very manifest. The excitement was below, instead of above, the surface. Speech-making, hurrahing, public congratulations, and vaunts of confidence were, as it seemed, avoided of a set purpose. Sir ROBERT PEEL was prevented being present. The Knight of Kerry, Mrs. and the Misses FITZGERALD and a few other leading local gentry; Mr. and Mrs. GLASS, Capt. ARMITAGE and Lady HOTHAM, Capt. BOLTON, Mr. CYRUS FIELD, Mr. WILLOUGHBY SMITH, Mr. C. F. VARLEY, and a few others, stood upon the rocks and huge fragments of wreck near, and men, women and children of all ages, and in every variety of ragged costume, were perched at strange angles in the cliffs and studded the narrow fringe of shingle. The forty boats, each a boat's length apart, were first steadied by a guide-rope from the ship, which kept them in position. Mr. TEMPLE, Jr., superintended the arrangement of these, and made constant flag signals to the ship, and to those in charge of the boat next to it. Before commencing operations the local boatmen were earnestly exhorted not to repeat their error of last year, when they delayed matters at a critical time for nearly two hours, by flinging the cable into the sea that they might cheer their own success at having so nearly landed it. The faithful promises they made were duly kept, and, with the exception of an unimportant misapprehension of a signal which momentarily delayed the paying out, the cable was laid without a single hitch. Strong and heavy as was the shore-end of 1865, that brought from the *William Corry* yesterday was more gigantic and ponderous still. The few hundred yards running from low-water mark up the cliff into the electrical room were, it is true, dwarfed by their predecessor in the same trench. These, though abundantly strong, are comparatively slender, having been made the same size as the cable designed to cross the Atlantic, and for a double reason. First, as they are to lie buried in the earth, uninfluenced by tides or weather, it would have been a useless waste of money and material to manufacture them of the same stoutness as the ponderous rope intended to brave the fury of Atlantic waves breaking upon the coast. Secondly, mere weight would have made it difficult to carry it up the cliff. It is the strongest wire cable ever made, and in short lengths, is as little flexible as stiff posts and rails. Thanks to its enormous weight, it was paid out almost straight from the ship, and did not vary four per cent. from the line chalked out for it. There was something far more touching in the quiet and reverent solemnity of the spectators yesterday than in the slightly boisterous joviality of the peasantry last year. Nothing could prevent the scene being intensely dramatic, but the prevailing tone of the drama was serious instead of comic and triumphant. The old crones in tattered garments who cowered together, dudheen in mouth, their gaily colored shawls tightly drawn over head and under the chin—the barefooted boys and girls, who by long practice walked over sharp and jagged rocks, which cut up boots and shoes, with perfect impunity, and with an instinctive clinging of the toes to all projections, which reminded one of birds on a perch—the men at work uncovering the trench, and winding in single file up and down the hazardous path cut by the cablemen in the otherwise inaccessible rock—the patches of bright color furnished by the red petticoats and cloaks—the ragged garments, only kept from falling to pieces by bits of string and tape—the good old parish priest, who exercises mild and gentle spiritual sway over the loving subjects, of whom the ever popular Knight of Kerry is the temporal head, looking on benignly from his car; the bright eyes, supple figures and innocent faces of the peasant lasses, and the earnestly hopeful expression of all, made up a picture impossible to describe with justice. Add to this the startling abruptness with which the tremendous cliffs stand flush out of the water, the alternations of bright wild flowers and patches of verdure with the most desolate barrenness, the mountain sheep indifferently cropping the short, sweet grass, and the undercurrent of consciousness of the mighty interests at stake, and few scenes will seem more important and interesting than that of yesterday.

**No Signs of the Hibernian.**

FATHER POINT, Sunday, July 22—10 P. M.

There are no signs of the steamship *Hibernian*, now about due off this Point with Londonderry dates of the 13th inst.

**The Break in the Erie Canal.**

ST. JOHNSVILLE, N. Y., Saturday, July 21.

A break has occurred in the Erie Canal four miles east of Little Falls.

Thirty or forty feet of the towpath bank has given away, five feet below bottom. Navigation will probably be suspended four or five days in order to repair damages.

**The Portland Sufferers.**

AUGUSTA, Me., Saturday, July 21.

Maj. CALDWELL forwarded to Portland this morning sixteen hundred dollars for the sufferers by the Portland fire.

Subscriptions are still going on.

# COMMENCEMENTS.

## WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.

### Prize Exhibitions and Declamations—The Baccalaureate Gymnastic Contest—The Heroes of the War—Miscellaneous.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

McDonough House,
Middletown, Conn., Thursday, July 19, 1866.

The annual exercises of this institution have been in progress for several days. We found the *Granite State* crowded on Monday evening last by a large number of the Alumni, many of them accompanied by their families, coming up on a pilgrimage to the shades of the University, and many doubtless conjoining with this a visit to relatives and the paternal roof. Sunday meetings, deciding matters of interest connected with the University and the denomination were held on the forward promenade of the steamer. Now we constantly meet these brethren in the various public exercises. The examinations having been all concluded, the prize exhibitions in declamation, speaking and oratory were held last Thursday and Friday, and were largely attended by the students, and especially the friends of the contestants. This institution makes a commendable use of prizes as a stimulus to literary exertion. No less than twelve of these have been founded, the most for excellence in writing and speaking. The reports of the Awarding Committees were made in the University chapel on Monday afternoon, and prizes awarded as follows, viz.:

The Parker prize for essay to G. Yager, of Senior Class.

The Olin prize for essay to S. H. Olin, of Senior Class.

The Rich prize for oration to Geo. C. Round, Senior Class.

The President's prize for declamation to R. McCumnock, Sophomore.

The Caleb prize for elocution to F. B. Hamblin, Sophomore.

The Miller prize for debate to R. Cunningham, Junior.

The Dean prize for debate to F. B. Hamblin, Sophomore.

The Walsh prize for Greek to F. B. Hamblin, Sophomore.

The Society prize for debate to Geo. E. Reed, Freshman.

The North prize for mathematics to F. B. Hamblin, Sophomore.

The Phi Beta Kappa prize for Latin to C. M. Parker, Sophomore.

The Cutts prize for mental philosophy to F. P. Glover, Junior.

The Ayer prize for examination to C. T. Winchester, Freshman.

The President, Rev. Joseph Cummings, D. D., delivered an appropriate Baccalaureate sermon to the Graduating Class on Sunday morning, in the presence of a large congregation, in the Methodist Episcopal Church. The house was filled with an interested auditory, and the sermon, delivered under these impressive circumstances, was calculated to produce a deep and lasting impression.

The Missionary Lyceum celebrated its anniversary in the same place on Sunday evening. An interesting and appropriate address was delivered by Rev. D. W. Bartine, D. D., of Philadelphia.

The anniversary of the Peithologian and Philorhetorian Societies was celebrated on Monday evening with the usual oration and poem. The oration was delivered by Gen. Orris S. Ferry, United States Senator elect, and was an able and interesting effort. He spoke of the duties devolving upon the educated young men of this country, viewing them as citizens, scholars and Christians. He enlarged upon the nature and theory of government, showing that our Government is now progressing toward the purest form of democracy, and that the principles of universal freedom may be safely trusted to conduct our people to the highest pinnacle of happiness and prosperity. He depicted New-England as the home of the purest Christian democracy, and adduced her condition to show that no one need fear to give to all who are governed a voice in the administration of government. He exhorted the young men to bear an active part in the extension and preservation of this pure Christian democracy, which is being realized in our land.

In addressing them in the character of scholars, the speaker enforced the necessity of regarding moral training as paramount to merely intellectual culture. The latter would produce barbarians even in the age in which Seneca or Tacitus flourished. This made the refined Court of Louis XV. a stye of uncleanness. This had left its impress upon much of the early English literature. He warned his hearers against the pernicious influence of the German and French writers of the Victor Hugo style—who recognized no moral principle as binding, and obliterated the distinction between good and evil. A wide field is open to the American scholar to cultivate a free and ennobling literature for the people—to write not to please a few, but to instruct the many. They should use the forum as well as the study, and thus meet the wants of humanity and the glory of God. He exhorted them to be decided, earnest Christians, guarding against infidelity in every form, especially within the Church, and under the garb of Christianity.

The poem was delivered by Rev. David H. Ela, of Providence. The theme was, "The Ministry of Suffering." Both in the composition and delivery of the poem the poet interested his auditors. The following closing lines may be of interest to our readers:

"Still teems the earth with suffering's golden fruit,
Still in the martyr's grave the truth takes root,
Still with complaint, and burdened as we go,
God makes us builders better than we know;
Until at length, thro' pearly gates ajar,
We pass the portals of the city fair,
And join the choir that enraptured sing
The great salvation bought through suffering;
And gazing backward, with clear vision seeing
Life's triumphs crowned with suffering's ministry."

Gov. Hawley being present, was called for by the assembly, when he thanked them for the compliment paid him in a short address.

The gymnastic contest between the Junior and Sophomore Classes took place at the gymnasium on Tuesday morning in the presence of a large number of spectators. The performances evidenced great skill and power of endurance, and were highly applauded by the spectators. The utility of these exercises was observable in the broad chests and strongly-developed muscles of these young men. We venture that those who receive this training will not be early troubled with throat complaints and feeble health. Prof. Hibbard, who presides over this department as a part of the chair of rhetoric and elocution, says that the spirometer, an instrument which indicates the impelling power of the lungs, measured by ounces to the square inch, gives—as the result of numerous experiments—the Juniors an average of 67 ounces and the Sophomores 68. The exercises lasted from 9 to 11 o'clock. In the afternoon the award of the Committee was made, and the prize bestowed upon the Junior Class by the Chairman, Rev. G. W. Woodruff, of New-York. This prize was a beautiful silk flag, the gift of Rev. Mr. Boole, of New-York, and elaborately made by his daughter. Its cost was $80. The presentation was accompanied with a very pleasant speech by Mr. Woodruff, and was received vociferously by the assembled students and friends. The banner will be deposited by the Class in the Library as a memento of their triumph.

The Eclectic Fraternity held their anniversary on Tuesday evening. The exercises consisted of an address by Hon. Geo. G. Reynolds, of New-York, and a poem by Rev. Nelson Stutson. Judge Reynolds' theme was "The Influence of Scholars in Social and Public Life," and was eminently suited to his auditory. He claimed that scholarship fitted men to lead in society, and defended the right of the clergy to take part in politics when moral questions were agitated.

The poem was entitled "Romance and Reality," and pleased the hearers much.

Wednesday was devoted to the meetings of the Alumni, and was entirely occupied by them, although a concert in the evening by Grafulla's Band, under the auspices of the Senior Class, somewhat diminished the attendance upon the address. The business meeting was held at 10 o'clock in the Peithologian Hall. The Society was respectably attended, and the utmost good feeling prevailed. The following were elected officers for 1867, viz.:

President—Orange Judd, Esq., New-York.
Vice-President—Col. Dexter Wright.
Vice-President—C. C. Cole, United States Senator elect from California.
Secretary—Prof. M. Van Vleck.
Treasurer—Dr. Burke.
Orator—Rev. J. M. Lindsay, President of Genesee College.
Alternate—Prof. T. S. Hoyt, Ohio Wesleyan University.
Alternate—Rev. S. H. Weston, D. D.

The afternoon session was devoted to the Army and Navy Union, formed to commemorate the deeds of those who died in the Union cause. The Union met in the church, when the banner of the Twenty-fourth Connecticut Regiment and several other colors were displayed. Gen. Van Petten occupied the chair. Excellent music was furnished by the choir, who sang several national airs with great effect. Col. J. M. Pomeroy was to have delivered an address, but was prevented by sickness. Speeches were made by Prof. Newhall, Gen. Van Petten, Col. Harvey and others. The following were elected for the coming year officers of the Army and Navy Union, viz.: President, Brig.-Gen. J. B. Van Petten. Vice-Presidents—Rev. B. F. Teft, D. D., Col. E. B. Harvey, Brevet Brig.-Gen. D. J. Edgerton, Lieut.-Col. M. Nichols, Maj. Geo. H. Tracy, U. S. A., Capt. S. Mansfield, U. S. A., Maj. Geo. D. Sargeant, Adjt. Wm. P. Hubbard. Secretary, Geo. C. Round. Treasurer, S. H. M. Chatterway. Orator, 1869—Rev. B. F. Teft. D.D. Alternates, Lieut.-Col. J. M. Pomeroy and Rev. S. H. Weston.

The Necrology of the University for the year presents the following record:

Jonathan Coe, Class 1839, died April, 1866.
Rev. D. P. Robinson, Class 1841, died December, 1865.
Rev. Jonathan E. Bamer, Class 1848, died May, 1866.
Rev. T. B. Chandler, Class 1850, died June, 1866.
Wm. J. Johnson, Class 1862, died November, 1865.
J. W. H. Ames, Class 1864, died June, 1866.

The Alumni and undergraduates furnished a total of 160 volunteers for the Union cause, in the proportion of 15 per cent. of the alumni and 32 per cent. of the undergraduates. It is claimed that the University is more patriotic than Yale College, which furnished 11 per cent. of her alumni and 25 per cent. of her undergraduates. The following died in the service of their country, viz.:

Class of 1842—E. T. Whittlesey, Battle of Bull Run.
Class of 1850—T. Q. Rice, Battle of Winchester.
Class of 1853—F. Hannahs, Battle of Fair Oaks.
Class of 1860—W. L. Bodwell, Battle of Gettysburgh.
Class of 1860—W. L. Spaulding, Battle of Antietam.
Class of 1864—J. H. Dandy, Battle of Fort Stedman.
Class of 1864—W. A. Fosgate, Battle of Winchester.
Class of 1865—G. H. Crosby, Battle of Antietam.
Class of 1865—M. H. Sherman, Battle of Petersburgh.

*Died of Disease.*—Class of 1841, C. W. Sears; Class of 1851, G. R. Adams; Class of 1851, W. F. Loomis; Class of 1850, S. A. Smith; Class of 1862, R. B. Atwood; Class of 1863, E. H. Brewer; Class of 1865, W. H. Rice; Class of 1865, E. Russell.

The Alumni raised $5,000 toward building a memorial chapel in memory of those who fell during the war. The friends of the measure hope to secure a sufficient amount to erect a respectable building. The Alumni contribute through the names of their wives.

The President, Mr. Judd, is taking great pains to secure a full record of all the Alumni, to be printed when complete and corrected in a volume. It will be a tabular biographical sketch of the one thousand Alumni, and is more extensive than any similar undertaking. He is desirous that all should send their names and those of their wives and children, with ages, &c., to the record.

Last evening an excellent address was given before the Alumni by Rev. E. O. Haven, D. D., President of Michigan University. The speaker depicted the character and pernicious influence of two classes of educated men, sceptics and unpractical men. The former remained in a state of undeveloped childhood and youth, and the latter, the powerful and full grown, were not in sympathy with the age, and could appreciate no kind of intellectual ability but their own.

The Alumni Festival last evening was a large social gathering, which was exceedingly pleasant, and left a happy impression upon all.

The Commencement exercises to-day were largely attended, and passed off with great *eclât*. The usual procession was formed and moved to the Methodist Church. Bishop Janes made the opening prayer. The graduating class pronounced the following orations, viz.:

Salutatory Addresses in Latin. Henry A. Strong, East Berlin.

First Class Oration—"Northern Emigrants, the Best Reconstructionists." Henry T. Eddy, Bristol.

First Class oration—"Utilitarianism." Henry Robie Morrill, Candia, N. H.

Oration—"Unwritten History." Charles Prescott Mather, North Manchester.

First Class oration—"Literary Epochs." Herbert Joel Stevens, Wellesley, Mass.

First Class oration—"Triumphs of Thought." George Gary Bush, Turin, N. Y.

First Class oration—"Nature our Teacher." Larmon Roellas Abbott, Waterbury.

Modern classical oration—"Garibaldi." Stephen Henry Olin, New-York City.

Metaphysical oration—"Conflict." Alexander Harrison Tuttle, Newark, N. J.

Ancient classical oration—"The Imperishable in History." Reese Barker Gwillim, Hartford.

Philosophical oration—"Music." Granville Yager, Middletown.

First Class oration—"Wendell Phillips." Warren Lanning Hoagland, Townsbury, N. Y.

Philosophical oration—"The Mission of Material Philosophy. George Carr Round, Windsor, N. Y.

Valedictory oration—"Civilization in America." Augustus Frederick Nightingale, Quincy, Mass.

Degrees were then conferred on sixteen members of the graduating class.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on Larmon Roellas Abbott, Osmin Atkins, George Gary Bush, George Clifford Carpenter, Henry Thomas Eddy, Reese Barker Gwillim, Warren Lanning Hoagland, Charles Prescott Mather, Henry Robie Morrill, Augustus Frederick Nightingale, Stephen Henry Olin, George Carr Round, Herbert Joel Stevens, Henry Adonijah Strong, Alexander Harrison Tuttle, Granville Yager.

The degree of Master of Arts was conferred in course on 31 individuals.

The honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred on Henry Oscar Houghton, Rev. James Midwinter Freeman, Rev. George T. Perks, Rev. Smith H. Platt, Rev. William H. Olin, Ralph G. Hibbard, Joseph Shortlidge, Charles C. North.

The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on Rev. Robert L. Dashiel, Rev. Willard M. Rice, Rev. Thomas Jefferson Thompson.

The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Prof. James Hadley, of Yale College.

The exercises closed with the Benediction, by Dr. Curry.

## HAMILTON COLLEGE.

### Laying the Corner-stone of the New Library—The Alumni Anniversary.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

College Hill, Clinton, N. Y.,
Wednesday, July 18, 1866.

The landscape from this charming hill is always praised for its variety, exuberance and freshness. The abundant showers of last evening have given new richness and freshness to its broad and exquisite beauty. Processions of carriages and little groups of people are winding up the slope, stopping at this point and that to admire anew, or for the first visit, the fascinating landscape of yonder valley, village and hills. The dedication of the corner-stone of the Perry Smith Library is the end of the climbing, as they pour themselves over these delightful grounds or gather at the Cabinet, or Laboratory, or Observatory, till the hour arrives. The procession forms in academic order at the College Chapel, and makes its way to the lot on which the new building is to be erected, which is just above the Cemetery.

After a most appropriate and suggestive prayer by President Fisher, Col. Edwin L. Buttrick, of Milwaukee, of the Class of 1842, is introduced as the orator of the hour. Col. Buttrick, whose early home was within a stone's throw of the College, was chosen orator to represent the Northwest, whose pledge of $25,000 for the building is the occasion of laying this stone to-day. With the easy independence of the West, but with the diction and grace of polished speech supposed to belong to the East, the orator sketched the changes of the past twenty-four years in College and village, the movement of Western enterprise, the magnitude of Western growth, the intelligence, and not the abundance, acquisition or security of possessions, as the cause of Western power, the very important influence of New-York upon that people and the influence of these institutions on their character. The dead of the country and of the College are remembered in eloquent words, and their memory declared to be fitly associated with the best fruits of learning and the records of history, as associated here—the memories of Kirkland who ministered for the God of battles, and of Baron Steuben who marshaled them to victory, who laid here in 1794, the foundation of the Hamilton Oneida Academy. Reference was made too to him by whose gift we were assembled, as a type of the Western man. Drifting from the College 17 years ago, he had floated to Appleton, Wisconsin, where he had helped build up and consolidate the "largest railroad corporation on this continent, if not in the world," and recently he had proposed in social meeting of the Alumni in the City of Chicago, to give one-half the sum for this building.

These men of the West now wish to return response to this Institution, and unite to make this building a casket worthy of its jewels, a monument fitting to the memory of those whose gifts of libraries makes the erection necessary.

At the end of this address, Dr. Fisher said, "you have learned that the West can not only produce wealth, but can also speak for herself. The orator who has addressed you, was, as they say at the West, 'raised on these grounds.' I now introduce to you one who sprang from the same town as he by whose generosity, we lay this stone." The geological formation of those Stockbridge hills has in it largely, water lime, one of the finest of cements; and in this you have the symbol of those men who have built up the West and who reconstruct both West and East.

Guy R. Cleveland, of St. Paul, of the Class of 1850, read a short poem, which pictured the life and abundance of the West, the "brawny millions" of Europe who mingle with "the Pilgrim race," the Indian life, the college in such a land, the high aim

"To rear a scholar-haunted place,
Where eager-visioned man
Shall find a light to guide the race."

Rev. Dr. Goertner then read the list of documents placed in the corner-stone, among which are the Memorial Book of the Half-century Jubilee of the College, the President's discourse commemorative of William Curtis Noyes, College catalogues and papers, the Hamilton Roll of Honor, containing the names of all students and graduates who have served their country during the war; Baron De Steuben's Address at the laying of the corner-stone of the Hamilton Oneida Academy in 1794, and photographs of college building.

A letter was also read by Dr. Goertner from Messrs. George S. Dunlop and James S. Howe, of Chicago, expressing their high appreciation of Mr. Smith's social and business character, and asking that as they had before been associated with him, they might be associated with him in this literary enterprise by a subscription of $1,250.

Dr. Fisher then, in appropriate words, introduced Hon. Perry H. Smith, who proceeded to lay the corner-stone, saying as he did so: "I have brought to this place, as an indication of advancing years, a boy to witness this ceremony, hoping that he may be impressed by it, and that when in future years an addition may be required, he will say, 'My father did things by halves; I will do the whole.' In the name of science, letters and learning, and at the request of the Western Alumni of Hamilton College, I lay this corner-stone. It rests upon soil that was given to the Trustees of Hamilton Oneida Academy seventy-two years ago by Rev. Samuel Kirkland. The prayer with which that good missionary closed his deed of trust is our prayer to-day—that the institution may grow and flourish, that its advantages may be permanent and extensive, and that under the smiles of the God of wisdom, it may prove an eminent means of diffusing useful knowledge, enlarging the bounds of human happiness, and aiding the reign of virtue and the kingdom of the blessed Redeemer."

Gov. Seymour, who is a trustee of the college, responded in an address of congratulation to the Alumni. The missionary who made this grant of land little thought that men would come from a thousand miles away to lay the foundations of buildings for her libraries. He alluded briefly to what men do who make such contributions. He had seen in the distant Wisconsin, at an Indian church, two old women who were descendants of Skanandoah, and he was then introduced to two gentlemen who had taken part in these exercises to-day; and in this way he connected the missionary labors among the native people and the early settlers and their descendants. He refuted the claim that the library of Wm. Curtis Noyes belonged to the City of New-York, and not to Hamilton College. He alluded to Wm. Curtis Noyes and the value of his library as a library for citation in questions of law. He also alluded to the memorial of our heroes as fittingly connected with this library of learning. He had himself had the honor of giving commissions to these young men, who went forth in their vigor to fight the battles of their country; and he had the sad duty of writing other names in their places, and to make the record that they had fallen. He congratulated and welcomed the Alumni and friends of the College in behalf of the Trustees.

The rain had begun to fall, and Gov. Seymour's address was brief.

A significant incident occurred during the progress of these ceremonies. In the centre of the semi-circle between the audience and the speaker stood a little girl in calico dress and shaker bonnet, who, in the simplicity of childish freedom, looked up into the frank face of Col. Buttrick, or turned her eyes wonderingly this side and that upon the strange audience. It was the daughter of Peter Blake, the Irish Professor of Dust and Ashes, who, as the impersonation of her race in the presence of American intelligence, stood drinking in the unconscious, healthful influences of a higher intellectual and religious life.

Gillmore's Band, of Boston, discoursed most delicious music in march and dirge, and "Old Hundred" as a benediction. The willing and gratified audience were hardly content, after an hour and a half's exercises, to be dispersed by the showers.

The class of 1856 held their tenth anniversary meeting at the house of Ambrose P. Kelsey, who now occupies Prof. Avery's former house. Ten members of this class of twenty-two were present.

The class, though small, has given two endowments to the college—the Curran and Head prizes—has had two tutors in the college, has had one professor and has another professor elect; has two authors of books, and two judges and one National Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and pledges from $1,500 to $2,000 to the fund for the new library, and challenges the other classes to do the same in proportion to their membership. Oren Root, Jr., of the class, son of Prof. Oren Root, is elected to and has accepted the professorship of English literature in the University of Missouri.

At the Alumni meeting last evening Mr. Charles C. Kingsley, of Utica, founder of various endowments, presided and made a brief address in respect to the relation of the scholar and the merchant. The half-century letter, which is a feature of this Alumni Association, was read from David H. Baker, of the class of 1816.

Hon. Theodore H. Pomeroy, of Auburn, made the address on "The True Sources of National Strength"—a bold, vigorous and thoroughly independent discussion of the subject, which pleased the "advanced" scholars on the platform not a little.

The poem of Rev. William J. Eastman, of Fayetteville, was quite unusual in beauty, power and fire, doing new honor to the class of 1856, of which he is a member.

I had hoped to give you one or two extracts, for which I knew you would give me space, but the manuscript was snatched up too quickly for me.

The following are the appointments for the year 1867:

President—Hon. Perry H. Smith, of Chicago, Ill.; Class of 1846.

Annalist—Hon. Edmund A. Wetmore, of Utica, of the Class of 1817.

Orator—Henry G. Miller, of Chicago, of the Class of 1848.

Poet—Rev. Fayette Durlin, of Janesville, Wis., of the Class of 1849.

C. E.

### Commencement Day.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

Clinton, Thursday, July 19, 1866.

Surely there never was a more superb Commencement Day than this. The showers have purified the air, the thunder has cooled it, the breezes have fanned it, and the clouds have been a complete sun-shade, so that the ladies could almost have left their fans at home, and only the thin-coated gentry are uncomfortable. At 10 o'clock, or as soon after as the Board of Trustees have finished their business, the ancient procession is formed, makes the circuit of the park, fills the old Stone Church to repletion, and those dignified exercises, so eventful to these graduates and their friends, so gravely important in the eyes of all the wise to the State and the nation, begin. The following scheme will indicate, in the subjects chosen for orations, something of the habit of thought to which these students have been trained, and something also of his nice discrimination and taste who presides over the Rhetorical Department of the College. Never was man more fitly in his place than Prof. Upson—a chair from which he cannot be spared even to make him Dr. Fisher's successor in the presidency, as some of the Alumni have suggested:

Salutatory Oration in Latin. A. Grosvenor Hopkins.

Oration—The Penalties of Genius Misdirected. Byron W. Baker.

Oration—Hallowed Ground. Burdett A. Blair.

Dissertation—Sir Walter Raleigh. Wilmot E. Burton.

Oration—The Laissez-faire Principle. Morris P. Brewer.

High Oration—The Penalty for Treason. Augustus S Campbell.

Oration—Literature a Bond of Unity. Joseph Y. Chapin.

Scientific Oration—The Goal of Science. Charles L. Corbin.

Oration—The Sword, the Constructive Power in History. Justus B. Crane.

Oration—The Scepticism of Science. Jonathan F. Crossett.

Oration—"The Congress of Nations." Haines D. Cunningham.

Philosophical Oration—Intellectual Truth. John D. Jones.

Oration—The Heroism of Real Life. John H. Cunningham.

Oration—Scottish Character. George H. Decker.

Dissertation—The Foreign Element in this Country. Lewis R. Hempstead.

Rhetorical Orator with the Pruyn Medal Oration—The Duties of the Educated Young Men of New-York to their own Institutions of Learning.—George Norton.

Oration—The Decline of England. John M. Holley.

Oration—Representative English and American Statesmen. A. Grosvenor Hopkins.

Oration—American Architecture Characteristic. Chester Huntington.

Oration—The Strength of a Republic. George M. Janes.

High Oration—Democracy and the Fine Arts. Hiram H. Kellogg, Jr.

Dissertation—The Literary Future of America. Charles J. Knapp.

Poem—"On Picket." Henry Loomis.

High Oration—Reason and Faith. Wallace B. Lucas.

High Oration—Progress the Resultant of Conflict. Charles W. Merritt.

Dissertation—Has England Declined? Charles S. Millard.

Oration—College Culture and Business Pursuits. George A. Porter.

Oration—The Decision at Gettysburgh. Charles Simpson.

Oration—Was Absolute Sovereignty ever Vested in a State? Charles P. Skinner.

Oration—The Miracle of Language. William H. Spencer.

Oration—The Bible and Civilization. William J. Townsend.

Legal Orator with the Head Prize Oration—"Alexander Hamilton as an Expounder of the Constitution." Hannibal Smith.

Oration.—Horace P. V. Bogue, Buffalo, candidate for the Second Degree.

Oration.—Henry M. Dodd, Cortlandville, candidate for the Second Degree.

Prizes and Degrees conferred.

Valedictory Oration—True Friendship. Samuel D. Wilcox.

Benediction.

The Salutatory Orator—and I have never seen Latin salutations more admirably rendered—is the son of Prof. Hopkins, of the Auburn Theological Seminary, and Moderator of the late New School General Assembly at St. Louis. The Valedictorian is from Napoli, Cattaraugus County. The two orations which were most effectively delivered, and generally conceded to be the best, were those of Campbell and Millard. Two honored orators of the Alumni, sitting upon the stage, said "well said" to Brewer as he came off, and others indicated their indorsement. If Corbin did not get so many bouquets as others who were poorer writers and speakers than he, it was not because he did not deserve it. The Pruyn medal oration, and the Head prize oration, on special subjects, were both worthy of commendation, as were the addresses of Hopkins, Kellogg and Spencer. The culture and sharpness of ideas and of expression, the grace and power of delivery, reveal here a habit of doing well in this department.

At the conclusion of the Masters' orations, thirty-four young men listened to that solemn utterance from the lips of the President which divides the line between the college and active life: "*Pro auctoritate mihi commissa vos condonamus laurea gradus primi insigni*," &c. Twenty-five successful competitors for prizes had the honor also of hearing him say: "*Vobis in certomine victoribus, hæc premia trado; ob operam feliciter novatam*," &c., Charles S. Millard, of Clayville, bearing off the Clarke prize for oratory, which the College boys think next to the Valedictory. An honorary A. B. was conferred on Charles K. Dutton, of New-Hartford; the honorary A. M. on John M. Roundton, of Chicago, Isaac B. Poucher, of Oswego, and Albert N. Hustis, of Albany; Ph. D. on Dr. Horace Lathrop, of Cooperstown, and Prof. Martin L. Stover, of Gettysburgh, Penn.; S. T. D. on Rev. George F. Wiswell, of Wilmington, Rev. Charles S. Robinson, of Brooklyn, and Rev. Robert F. Burns, of St. Catharines, C. W.; LL. D. on Hon. David L. Seymour, of Troy, N. Y., and John D. Caton, of Ottawa, Ill.

The Valedictory addresses were then delivered with grace and propriety, with special allusion to Dr. Fisher's resignation, after which President Fisher himself addressed successively the Board of Trustees, the Faculty, the students and the Alumni, in warm and earnest valedictory words.

He had come to the College without scholastic habits and unused to College ways. The main objects for which he had come had been accomplished. He was better fitted in many respects for the pastor's life. He took leave of the Presidency, not of the institution. He was to be near. He thanked them all for their kindness and support in words of such happy retrospect of the past, and so full of cheerful hope for the future of the College, that every one felt that at this hour the College stands in the highest position yet attained.

At the conclusion of his eloquent address, Hon Wm. J. Bacon, in behalf of the Faculty and the Trustees, responded, reading the following resolutions:

In view of the statement that Dr. Fisher proposes to resign the Presidency of Hamilton College at the coming Commencement, the undersigned, as members of the Board of Instruction, take this method of expressing our grateful appreciation of the great good work which President Fisher has accomplished during the past eight years, by laboring for the advancement of collegiate and Christian education, by introducing the systematic study of the Bible as a part of the undergraduate curriculum, and by bringing about a closer sympathy between the College and the Church, of which he is an honored and most laborious member.

Recalling the many pleasant hours we have spent together, we rejoice that our retiring President still retains all the warmth of his first attachment to Hamilton College, and we assure him that our best wishes for his continued usefulness and personal prosperity will follow him to his new field of labor. Signed by THE FACULTY.

Hamilton College, July 16, 1866

Resolutions of the Board of Trustees:

Rev. Dr. Fisher having communicated to the Board his resignation of the Presidency of the College,

*Resolved*, That while this Board appreciates the personal reasons which have led him to this step, they deem it suitable to the occasion, and it is agreeable to their own feelings to express the deep regret which they, in common as they believe with the Faculty and all the friends of the College and its patrons and the community generally feel in parting with one to whom the institution has been so greatly indebted for its prosperity during his incumbency and for the flattering prospects for the future which they are now enabled to entertain; that they are happy to state that the course of instruction and the general conduct of the affairs of the College pursued by President Fisher has met the entire approbation of the Board, and that perfect harmony and mutual good feeling has at all times prevailed between him and the Board and its individual members.

*Resolved*, That we commend Rev. Dr. Fisher to the confidence and affection of the people embraced in the new charge about to be communicated to him, and we assure him of our deep interest in his future welfare and happiness and in that of all connected with him in the family relation.

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted by the Secretary of the Board to Rev. Dr. Fisher.

It is not to be thought, because President Fisher has resigned, that his administration of the general affairs of the College has not been a success. That success has been evident in the large advance which has been made in several most important departments of the College. Six new endowments of professorships have been made, the Walcott Professorship of the Evidences of Christianity, by Benjamin and William S. Walcott, of New-York Mills; the Kingsley Professorship of Rhetoric in Utica; the Bates and Benjamin Professorship of Latin in Ithaca; the Robinson Professorship of Greek in New-York City; the Albert Bond's Professorship of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy in Philadelphia, and the Professorship of Agricultural Chemistry, by the bequest of the late Silas P. Childs, of Utica, whose sudden and lamented death you have so recently chronicled. Each of these endowments is $20,000 or more. Mr. Childs bequeathed also $5,000 for books and apparatus for the department of science, which he has endowed otherwise.

Two other endowments are in progress—the Onondaga Professorship of Mathematics in Syracuse and vicinity, and a Professorship of Natural Philosophy and Civil Engineering.

Six other endowments have been made for prizes—the Pruyn Gold Medal, founded by Hon. J. V. L. Pruyn, of Albany, given for the best oration on "The Duties of Educated Young Men to the State;" the Head Prize, founded by Franklin H. Head, Esq., of Kenosha, Wis., to be given to the best oration on "Alexander Hamilton as an Expounder of the Constitution;" the Curran Prizes for Classical Studies, founded by Edward Curran, Esq., of Utica; the Hawley Silver Medals for Classical Studies, founded by Martin Hawley, of Baltimore, Md.; the Kingley Prize, for Prize Declamation, and the Kingley Prize for Extemporaneous Speaking, founded by Charles C. Kingley, of Utica.

The endowment for the library building is now pledged by the Western Alumni—Hon. Perry H. Smith contributing one-half. The endowment for the enlargement of the library is in progress.

The library has already been enlarged during these eight years by the purchase of the Union and Phœnix Society libraries, by the gift of Dr. Robinson's library, by gentlemen in New-York, by the bequest of the library of William Curtis Noyes, and by individual donations.

The collections in natural history have been enlarged by the addition of the "Sartwell Herbarium," a collection of fifty years, containing 8,000 samples of plants, among the specimens of which are 451 mosses, 225 lichens, 341 sea weeds, 600 fungi, 575 ferns, 314 grasses, 200 Ericaceæ.

In the department of Astronomy, the College observatory has become the basis for longitude reckoning for Buffalo, Syracuse, Ogdensburgh, and of the longitude of the Detroit Observatory, at Ann Arbor, Mich., which latter is the fundamental point for the longitude of the Lake Survey.

Five Asteroids have been discovered at the observatory during the last five years.

The attendance on the classes has largely increased also the past eight years, until the number of students now entering is larger than ever before. In spite of the war, the average number of graduates during President Fisher's time had been larger than under any former presidency. Under Dr. Backus, the average size of the graduating class was 8½; under Dr. Davis seventeen years; at Dr. Dwight's, two Commencements, 16½; at Dr. Penny's, four Commencements, 14½; under Dr. North's administration 26, and under Dr. Fisher's, notwithstanding the depletion of the war, 27.

The great service which Dr. Fisher has been to the College in extending its reputation cannot be estimated. His services in the pulpit and on the platform, with his flowing rhetoric and warm appeals, have always been welcome in village or hamlet or city, as the great audiences which have flocked to hear him have shown; and everywhere everybody has known that he has borne in his affection the institution which he considered one with Christ and his Church.

The general time of scholarship in the College has been increased also. It was not long after Dr. Fisher came that the boys found that the new President knew how to quit work as well as to do it. A system of writing themes was adopted in his classes, which forced the students to define their ideas. The Bible was introduced as a text-book in a regular curriculum of its own, advancing in the senior class to a thorough discussion of the evidences of Christianity and of the chief doctrines of Scripture. The entrance examination also has been made more strict.

It must be with not a little satisfaction that President Fisher looks back over his course. The new half century, which begins just at the middle point of his eight years, opens most auspiciously. The friends of the College will not let his valuable work be forgotten. Nor will they forget the name of another who became associated with the College at the same time, and without whom the President would have lacked one great element of success. If President Fisher has been the right arm of the College, Dr. Goertner has been the left. If Dr. Fisher has been omnipresent in Central and Western New-York, so has been Dr. Goertner. What Dr. Fisher has preached in appeals for the College, Dr. Goertner has given the people the direct opportunity to practise. Much of the practical work, in inventive skill and penetrating sagacity in securing the endowments and bequests to the College has been due to him as well as Dr. Fisher. It was fortunate indeed for the College that two such men, who mutually supplement each other for such a work as building up this great and good institution, should have come to the College together. It is fortunate now that both are to remain connected with the College as members of its Board, and Dr. Fisher's successor will be fortunate in the common assistance of both.

C. E.

## DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

### Baccalaureate—Prize Speaking—Class-Day—The Old Pine—Gen. Sherman—Serenade and Speech—Liberal Donations—Mr. Hillard's Oration.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Hanover, N. H., Wednesday, July 18, 1866.

DR. SMITH'S BACCALAUREATE.

Yesterday's letter was taken up with the movements of Gen. Sherman and Judge Chase. To-day I will chronicle college matters in their order.

On Sunday, President Asa D. Smith, D. D., formerly of New-York, delivered the Baccalaureate discourse, to a crowded audience, drawn out, in spite of the excessive heat, by the interest of the occasion and the orator's known ability. The text chosen was: "But became vain in their imaginations"—Rom. i., 21. From this the subject announced was "The Abuses of the Imagination." This was considered under three heads—its defilements, its excesses, and its usurpations. The excesses were given in a threefold division—first, as trenching upon the other intellectual powers; second, as dulling the sensibilities by dwelling upon fictitious, instead of real, wants and woes; third, as giving itself up to castle-building. The usurpations of the imagination consist in allowing it to take the place of the logical faculty. The "poetic theologian" was handled with a severity which seemed cruel, but was, nevertheless, just. The discourse closed with the usual address to the graduating class.

New-Yorkers, who are acquainted with Dr. Smith's method of sermonizing, will know that he was strong, logical and eloquent, in the presentation of truths often forgotten in our feverish and artificial life, where mere sentiment so often palms itself off for genuine feeling.

LOCKWOOD PRIZE SPEAKING.

For these prizes given for composition and oratory the College is indebted to the liberality of Le Grand Lockwood, Esq., of New-York. In composition H. C. Ide, of Passumpsic, Vermont, received the first prize, and Henry Wardwell, of South Danvers, the second. Selected declamations were rendered with considerable power by six members from each of the Junior and Sophomore classes. The prizes were awarded to A. A. Thomas and C. H. Mann, Juniors, and to J. K. Lord and J. W. Page, Sophomores.

CLASS DAY EXERCISES.

These usually concentrate as much interest among the class themselves and their young lady friends as the regular Commencement Exercises. At 3:30 P. M. the class entered the church, headed by Henry S. Sherman, of Mansfield, Ohio, who was Class Marshal, and the nephew for whose sake Gen. Sherman made his trip hither. The room was tastefully trimmed with evergreens; festoons were stretched along the galleries, and wreaths encircled the lamps. An American flag hung in the rear of the pulpit, above which were the figures '66, formed of evergreens. The galleries were filled with bright-eyed, rosy-cheeked girls, who were thrown into a great flutter of excitement as their particular favorite made his appearance. The Germania discoursed their best music, and everybody seemed bound to enjoy the occasion to the utmost.

Benjamin O. True, of Meriden, N. H., delivered an oration, and Wandemer Otis, of Cleveland, Ohio, a poem. These were followed by the reading of the Chronicles, by H. A. Kendall, East Concord. In these chronicles are gathered all the practical jokes and individual idiosyncracies of the College life. Of course the initiated greet each new sally of wit with uproarious laughter, but the majority of the audience were left entirely to their imagination, as the reader didn't speak loud enough to be heard. During this exercise Judge Chase came in, and was greeted with loud applause. I could not help wondering what were the feelings of this Alumnus of forty years' standing, laden with honors and judicial cares, as he thus took his place among the boys again.

After the Chronicles of the past naturally came the Prophecies of the future, given by Lewis L. Wood, Calais, Vt. The object is to hit off each one's particular bent, and to prophecy where it will lead him. An address to the President followed, by A. B. Chase, of Hanover; an ode was sung, and the class took up its march to the "Old Pine," which is historic, and, in fact, goes back to the mythic period of the College, when, it is said, that the first three graduates of the College, all Indians, sung their song of "When shall we three meet again," under the shadow of the "Old Pine." Horace E. Andrews, of Sutton, delivered a farewell address, after which the Class made a grand rush for a green wreath encircling the tree. This was soon torn into fragments, each one preserving a part as a memento. Thus the Class circle, so long harmoniously knit, is torn and scattered with the parting exercises of to-day.

SERENADE TO GEN. SHERMAN.

The General and his party were allowed to rest during the afternoon of yesterday. In the evening he kindly placed himself at the mercy of the citizens, and liberal arrangements were made by his host, Prof. Dixi Crosby, M. D. The grounds were elegantly illuminated with Chinese lanterns; the Germania gave good music; the ladies brought out their richest toilettes; the General was in the best of humor, and shook hands with everybody. Judge Chase, and the other members of the party that I mentioned yesterday, were present, and the citizens of Hanover can congratulate themselves decidedly upon the pleasantness of the whole affair.

Gen. Sherman, when called upon to make a speech, responded briefly that he was not then in the speech-making trim, but he would be with the boys on Thursday, and go through his part like the rest. This speech will call out a crowd, of course, and we will endeavor to give your readers the benefit of it.

BENEFACTIONS TO DARTMOUTH.

Since Dr. Smith entered upon the Presidency, three years ago, more than $100,000 have been received for the College, including $24,000 given by Geo. H. Bissell, Esq., of New-York, to build a gymnasium. About $60,000 of the whole sum came from New-York City. Fourteen scholarships, of $1,000 each, have been founded. The Legislature of New-Hampshire have just voted to connect the Agricultural Institution, founded by the Congressional grant, with Dartmouth College.

HON. GEO. S. HILLARD'S ORATION.

The Phi Beta Kappa Society met at 8:30 A. M. on Wednesday, for the transaction of business, and elected Prof. Chas. A. Aileen President for the ensuing year. Afterward they marched in procession to the church, headed by the Germania Band, where Mr. Hillard spoke for an hour and a quarter upon "The Political Duties of Educated Men in Our Country, and at the Present Time." All right governments, he said, need a system of checks and counterchecks. There is need both of an impelling and a restraining force. The coach must not rust in the stable, nor, on the other hand, must the high-spirited horses be allowed to run away. Public opinion, a force hardly known in the Grecian Republics, is omnipotent in America and England to-day.

It controls our Government no less than it prescribes our domestic arrangements and our general social life. Its tendency is to produce a dead uniformity of character. In the Springfield armory the parts of a hundred muskets can be scattered promiscuously, and then the guns put together again, so accurate is the machinery by which they are formed. This is a good process for guns, but bad for men. Individuality should never be sacrificed to the tyranny of popular sentiment. But the scholar, by the two-fold agency of the tongue and the pen, must do his part in creating a right public opinion, while he resists an unsound one with equal self-devotion. To do the latter requires high courage, since social contempt and scorn are very hard to bear. Disloyalty in politics, like heterodoxy in religion, may mean simply that you fail to agree with the majority, but a tyrannic majority is as much to be opposed as a single tyrant. When we fail to do this we consent to a system of slavery in which the many are the masters and the one is the slave. We mean in general by liberty—doing as *we* please, not extending the same privilege to others.

The orator closed with an eloquent allusion to the martyrs of English liberty, and exhorted the educated young men of America to emulate their devotion, even if it led to a similar martyrdom.

To-morrow the regular Commencement exercises occur, and in the evening there will be a grand social reunion of everybody in general, where Sherman will again appear.

YELSOM.

### Address before the Societies—Corner-Stone of Gymnasium—Germania Concert—Commencement—Country Gamins—Alumni Officers—A Genuine Crowd—Dispensing Sheepskins—Gen. Sherman's Speech—Good Advice to the Boys—Alumni Dinner—Judge Chase as President—Dr. Sherman—Rev. Dr. McCosh—President's Levee.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Hanover, N. H., Thursday, July 19, 1866.

THE UNITED LITERARY SOCIETIES.

On Wednesday afternoon the United Literary Societies were addressed by Hon. Thos. Russell, of Boston. His subject was "The gains, the losses, and the duties of the war." The review of the incidents and lessons of the war was, of necessity, somewhat hackneyed, but the speaker's enthusiasm and sympathy with the subject gave it a freshness that held the attention of the audience. The theme is certainly one that cannot be pondered too deeply or discussed too often.

Rev. Elijah Kellogg, of Boston, followed with a poem, which lost much of its effect from the monotonous delivery of the speaker.

Dr. Thomas Crosby was marshal of the day; Rev. Alonzo H. Quint, of New-Bedford, and Rev. Mr. Clark, of Claremont, Chaplains.

LAYING THE CORNER-STONE OF BISSELL HALL.

Many were assembled to witness this ceremony, which passed off pleasantly, though the rain began to fall quite heavily. Dr. Smith, the President, gave an account of the origin of the enterprise. Ever since his coming, he had been much interested in obtaining those means of physical culture for Dartmouth men which are now enjoyed in so many of our New-England colleges. Geo. H. Bissell, Esq., of New-York, an Alumnus of the college, class of 1845, selected a plan which would cost about twenty-four thousand dollars, and donated the amount. The building will be opened next Fall, it is expected, so that the next class will have the benefit of it. The architects are Messrs. Richards and Park, of Boston, the same who designed the Williams College Gymnasium, built by Collector Goodrich. Mr. Ivory Bean is the builder. The edifice will be of brick, trimmed with Concord granite. It is to be 100 feet long, having a porch of 10 feet, and a main hall of 90 feet. The lower story will contain six bowling-alleys, the upper all sorts of apparatus for light and heavy gymnastics. The box beneath the corner-stone contained a large collection of catalogues, reports, programmes, &c., of the college, which may enlighten the people of a few hundred years hence as to how this generation lived and got their education. The people were disappointed at not hearing Judge Chase, who had promised to be present but was unwell.

Hon. J. W. Patterson, formerly Professor, then Member of Congress, and now Senator elect, made a speech full of pleasant reminiscences. He was followed by Hon. Erastus Hopkins, of Northampton, who was witty and eloquent by turns. But the rain began to fall faster and faster. President Smith made a brief statement of Gen. Sherman's interest in this enterprise, though unable to be present, and the assemblage dispersed, well pleased that Dartmouth could add such a solid attraction to the course as this new gymnasium will afford.

CONCERT BY THE GERMANIA BAND.

Of course no Commencement week is complete without a concert, where the young men can display their gallantry, and the girls their clothes. The prospect of rain diminished the audience somewhat, but the church was well filled, and the committee pronounce the concert "a decided success," which means, I suppose, that they collected money enough to pay the fiddler, and some to spare. Several of the pieces were very finely given. The Fantasia, for a flute, and Grand Potpourri, from Faust, called out loud applause.

A drenching rain at the close of the exercises brought the people suddenly from the cloud-land of music, beauty and sentiment, to the practical reality of Hanover mud.

COMMENCEMENT DAY.

All through the early part of the night the rain was dripping, lending a sombre character to many a Senior's dreams, as the image of the people who would not be there to hear his oration flitted before his mind. Thursday came, cloudy at first, but then clearing into as beautiful a day as ever a Commencement orator had. Country wagons brought in their living freight; plow horses, enjoying the holiday, munched their food around the green; small boys perched on the fence, not so ragged, so dirty, or so desperate as our city *gamins*, but showing all the irrepressible characteristics of the *genus* boy, when school doesn't keep and he has a few cents, all his own, to spend. Under the tents men and women dispensed gingerbread, small beer, lemonade, candy, honey, and various other goodies, that rapidly transferred the aforesaid pennies into their own tills.

Altogether, the scene was one which pictured itself vividly upon the memory. But we are lingering among the boys and the gingerbread when we should be taking notes among the bald-headed men at the Alumni meeting.

The officers elected for the ensuing year were:

*President*—Salmon P. Chase, LL. D.
*Vice-Presidents*—Hon. Daniel Blaisdell, Hon. James Barrett, Alvah Hovey, D. D.
*Secretary*—Prof. Charles A. Young.
*Treasurer*—J. S. Woodman.
*Marshal*—Alanson P. Long.

The list of deceased Alumni, embracing over twenty names, was read. The oldest were Rev. Jos. Field, Class of 1792, and Hon. Barrett Patton, Class of 1796.

I have often thought that one seldom sees a genuine, not-get-throughable crowd, outside of New-York, but the village church fairly filled the bill. Everybody must see Sherman, and hear his promised speech. As the end of the procession passed into the church, there was the usual rush between the Freshmen and the "Oppidani," or "townies," to use the vernacular. This was amusing to an outsider, who felt as did the old woman in the fight between her husband and the bear, that she liked to see it going on but didn't care who whipped.

When quiet was in some measure restored President Smith offered an appropriate prayer.

The Commencement programme was then gone through with, and some of the speeches were worthy of special mention if our time would allow, but most were thinking more of the great General than of the new fledged H. B's.

At length the nearly five mortal hours of speaking were over, and the graduating class, forty-two in number, received their degrees, marching up to the platform, where the President addressed them "with words of learned length and thundering sound." The candidates for the degree of M. A., as also the graduates of the medical and scientific departments, were greeted with similar Latin words, and received like sheepskins trimmed with blue ribbon.

GEN. SHERMAN'S SPEECH.

William Tecumseh Sherman was made an L. L. D. and was called out in a neat speech by the President. All eyes were turned to the great hero as he rose and spoke in substance thus:

It is beyond my power, gentlemen, to fill out, in myself, one-half of the picture which has been drawn of me. I fear that you are only imitating a practice so common in the early part of the war, of elevating a man above the station which he deserves, only to let him down hard. These young men can see the army of mothers and brothers and sisters who have come to welcome them as they enter upon actual life. Here teachers have told you all that you wished to learn, but now you set sail for yourselves upon an unknown sea. Do not look around upon the sea and the winds, which will assail you, but watch the compass and you will be safe. I see before me men who graduated at college before I was born, and it seems presumptuous in me, before them, to attempt to give you advice. I would pause here, but your President says in plain English "it is not enough," and I will proceed. I remember that in my youth, after long wandering, I brought up in Charleston, and then, in hunting through those very marshes, I gained information which was afterward of value to the nation, when war came. Afterward I was sent out from Marietta to look up some lost saddles and bridles. I spent six weeks in the vicinity of Altoona and Chattanooga, and there, too, gained knowledge which afterward repaid the Government for the expense of my transportation. Twenty years ago I was at the table of Jas. L. Pettigrew, in South Carolina, and I think none of you will reproach me for being there, for he was loyal in '31 and later he was the only loyal man there. (At this point two benches, on which men were standing, broke down with a crash, disconcerting the people more than Gen. Sherman would have been by the explosion of a bomb-shell under his feet. The tittering, shuffling and general confusion rendered the speaker's voice inaudible, and when quiet was restored, he had got as far as California.)

He continued: Later, down in the South, I was paralyzed at feeling civil war in the air. It had been spoken of in Charleston at the mess-table and in the dining-hall, but my mind did not realize it until the Summer of 1860. Then I saw that the talk meant something. The result, as you all know, seemed short to the world, but long enough to us. It looks like a day, and I feel as if only a vail separated us from the times of three years ago. Then there arose one after another, whom now you can estimate just as they are: Grant—a model man, plain, bold, brave, unshrinking, with the simple idea of doing right and letting nothing turn him aside. Gen. Thomas—than whom a more modest man does not live on earth; you couldn't get him here to make a speech as I am doing. Phil. Sheridan, who dashed through and through the rebel lines. Meade, an accomplished General, who would fill this place much better than myself. These are men who once were not above where you are now, and the lesson of their lives is better than what we learn in the hard books; the lesson that any man can master any problem if he but goes at it with a will. This may not always be true of the higher branches of professional life, but it is of the simple tasks of the mechanical and industrial arts, where any young man can succeed if he choose. The military art simply requires nerve, courage and faith in the flag. I will not speak longer. There are ladies in the audience who have been standing for five long hours, and you all wish to go home. I know that you will answer Amen to what I have said, and will give these young men a cheerful word as they strike out for themselves.

As the General concluded the audience gave the wildest applause, for the plain, sensible, manly words of the speech, so unaffected, so simple and so true, found a quick response in every one present.

The concluding prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. McCosh, of Queen's College, Belfast, Ireland.

THE ALUMNI DINNER.

Next, marching to Dartmouth Hall, the Alumni and invited guests were seated at a bountiful table, where, for half an hour, the clatter of knives and forks was the most perceptible sound.

Dr. Vermilye, of the Hartford Theological Seminary, returned thanks. Then rising, the audience sung, in a grand chorus, the good old hymn—

"From all that dwell below the skies."

Judge Chase, the presiding officer, introduced the feast of reason in a neat and witty speech that gave the key note. He alluded to the beautiful day and the cheerful dinner, and then passed on to say that we were inhabitants of a country if not at perfect peace yet approaching peace, and we trust that the time is near when all the States will be gathered around the table of Uncle Sam, under the old stars and stripes, which now float over the length and breadth of the land.

Gov. Smyth, of New-Hampshire, was introduced, and spoke at some length.

Judge Chase again rose with these remarks: A little more than a year ago, I was passing along the coast of the South, to Savannah, and I had an old colored man along to take charge of me. He went ashore, and I asked him what the colored people thought of Sherman. He replied, "When Massa Sherman came, all the rebels just had to git up and git." The General has proved himself a doctor of war; he has to-day been made also Doctor of Laws, and we will now hear from Dr. Sherman. Thus brought out, the General arose and began: "Anything for a peaceful life. It is hard to come from speaking at the church, and to be dragged up again immediately after dinner. I don't know much about the law, although I undertook to practice it once in Kansas, but I failed to make a living, and gave it up as a bad job. I am glad to see a gathering of this kind for social purposes. We Americans omit them too much. I think that Congress would do better if they would take a dinner together once a week. I once asked the gentleman at my right (Judge Chase) if he thought a member's vote upon any important question was ever changed by debate. He answered 'No.' In Congress men talk for the ears of the people, with an eye on the reporters; but in such gatherings as these we talk together and help to form our own opinions. There is too much public speaking and too little private." The General then spoke of Lansing, who was like a son to him, and whom he saw die; of Wm. D. Hazen, who took Fort McAlister, and, with a voice that seemed to let out the deepest feelings of his heart, he said "I don't know whether such deeds endear men to you, but they do to me." There was another brave man, though unknown to fame, James P. Mower, a native of this region. If you have any more men like that I want them, and they shall each count two on the roll.

Rev. Dr. McCosh, of Belfast, made the next speech, full of Irish pleasantry and good feeling towards America.

Mayor Lincoln, of Boston, and other speakers followed.

THE PRESIDENT'S LEVEE.

This was held in the library rooms, which were elegantly decorated for the occasion with magnificent flowers and appropriate devices. Everybody was there, and it was the fitting climax to the exercises of the week.

The weary guests dispersed to their homes feeling that this was the most brilliant commencement Old Dartmouth had seen for many years.

YELSOM.

## LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The Commencement exercises of Lafayette College, at Easton, Penn., will take place on the last Tuesday and Wednesday of July. The venerable Dr. Junkin, who laid the corner-stone of the main college edifice nearly forty years ago, will lay the corner-stone of the extensive additions, which are to be erected by the citizens of Easton. Among the exercises of Commencement will be an address by Prof. Lee, (late Major in the Fourth New-York Artillery,) commemorative of the services rendered by the Lafayette students in the war for the Union. Prof. Osborn will deliver the introductory address of the scientific course, for the endowment of which Mr. Pardee gave the munificent sum of $100,000. During the past year large additions have been made to the grounds several new buildings erected, (among them the Astronomical Observatory and the Jencks Chemical Hall,) while the completion of the endowment of $200,000 has enabled the Trustees to increase the Board of Instruction to seventeen professors.

# POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

## GEORGIA.

### More About the Convention—Feeling of Southern Men as Viewed by a Southerner.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Atlanta, Ga., Saturday, July 14, 1866.

The belief is daily becoming more general that more practical good will result from the deliberations of the National Union Convention, if the eleven excluded States do not send delegates, than if they do.

At first, when the Randall-Doolittle call was issued, the idea of Conservative men from the North and the South—from *all* the States—meeting to advance the great work of conciliation and harmony, and to hasten the reconstruction policy of the President, met with a cordial and impetuous assent. Everybody saw in it a chance to defeat the Radicals, and to make the Union a blessing, as its framers intended, instead of the curse which the Radical usurpers will make it, if they are allowed to retain legislative power.

Although I scarcely dare hope to convince a large portion of the Northern people that there are no here, and in every other seceded State, at this moment, tens of thousands of unreclaimed rebels, whose submission is a mere sham, and whose real desire is to overthrow the Government, I can assert, with the certainty that I am right, that in this great State there is not one man of any influence, whom the people would select to fill any office of trust, who is not honestly faithful to the Constitution and Union, who does not abandon the doctrine of secession as forever exploded, and who does not accept the abolition of Slavery as final and perpetual. Neither do I know a single individual of influence who is not in favor of paying the National debt to the uttermost cent, or who dreams of the payment of the Confederate debt, or of an indemnity to the owners of slaves. This is certainly true. No honest man who knows the people, and hears them talk, can doubt it for an instant. It is also true that out of every thousand of the population there is not one who can conscientiously take the test oath. If, therefore, the Randall-Doolittle Committee desire that the late seceded States should be represented in the coming Convention, they must make the test of loyalty present or prospective, and not retrospective. If they invite men that are loyal, the invitation can be largely accepted. But if they confine it to those who have been loyal, "possessing the qualifications required by law," there are few who can accept it, and these few the people would not elect. Secession being dead and abandoned, the war over, submission to law universal, not a remnant of resistance, or inclination to resist, to be found anywhere, men are asking everywhere around me wherever I meet them, "Why do those who profess to be our friends, and are anxious to restore our rights, always talk of and address us as 'rebels,' and 'traitors?'" These terms are more offensive than is supposed. They exasperate those who were opposed to secession as well as those who sustained it, and keep alive a bitterness of feeling for which the gratification to be derived from the use of the epithets can but feebly compensate. The platform of the proposed Convention is liberally dotted over with these terms. The successes of the Union armies is more boastfully mentioned than is consistent with perfect courtesy in an invitation to those over whom those successes were obtained, and the word "loyal" is never used but in the restricted sense in which Mr. Thaddeus Stevens is in the habit of using it.

An old gentleman, a Whig in politics, an anti-secessionist, always opposed to the war, though he tacitly consented to the action of his State, with whom I had a conversation this morning, said in substance what I have just written. If there is a wise, moderate, and conservative man in Georgia, he is that man. He would wish to see the State represented at Philadelphia. He would like to witness once more "all the States and Territories of the Union assemble as friends and brothers, to hold counsel together upon the state of the Union;" but he regards such a reunion as impossible, while past animosities are kept alive by the use of offensive language, or such as must necessarily be so considered by every constituency within the eleven "ex-rebel" States.

The original call, signed by A. W. Randall, President, dated June 25, was far less objectionable in this regard than the subsequently published platform of the National Union Club. Hundreds of men who would accept the one would reject the other, and hence the real difference which has arisen as to the propriety of Georgia taking part in the Convention.

President Johnson never used words which endeared him more to Southern hearts than those in which he said he would respect and preserve the manhood of the Southern people, and not exact from them degrading or humiliating conditions. All they ask is this: They feel that their purpose is honest, and they want to be trusted. They know that they are loyal, and they are offended at being continually spoken of as traitors and rebels. They would gladly unite with Northern conservatives in the adoption of "wise and moderate" measures to save the Union and the Government, but they cannot subscribe resolutions declaring themselves and their fellow-citizens to be felons, and glorifying their own defeat. "It is as much as ought to be expected," they say, "that we accept in good faith the logical consequences of defeat, abandon the principles and institutions for which we fought, agree to pay the expenses incurred in defeating us, and promise not to pay the debt which we owe ourselves, without asking us to sing hallelujah, and seek an opportunity to plead guilty to a capital felony after the District Attorney has entered a *nolle prosequi*."

I have almost copied *verbatim* the language of steady, moderate men whom I heard converse to-day. They are anxious to join the Convention, and think much good would result from an assembly of all the States and Territories as "friends and brothers," but as Southern men would not and could not indorse the platform as promulgated, they think it better that Georgia should remain away, and wait patiently until passion and prejudice shall have subsided, to the extent at least that the *friends* of the South will not talk of the Southern people as felons, and ask them to resolve that the term is truly applied.

The party in favor of the Convention recommends the appointment of delegates by the Governor, as there is not time for the people to hold elections at this busy season of the year. It is very doubtful that the Governor will make such appointments. He has no such authority, and it would be as easy for the people to elect delegates as it would be for them to request the Executive to appoint them. But even the party in favor of the Convention is unanimously of opinion that Georgia's most prominent men should be sent as delegates, without any reference to their political opinions before or during the war. You can judge from their nomination of Messrs. STEPHENS, JOHNSON, HILL and COLQUITT that they do not propose to send men who can take the test oath, as not one of the gentlemen named could take it, even in the mildest form, and they are but four of a class from which all the delegates would be chosen. It is also recommended that the delegates sent should, as their first act, protest against the platform of the Club. How much better would it be that they should remain at home. This recommendation has, however, but few supporters.

The opinion that the Northern Conservatives can best settle matters by themselves, uninfluenced or uninterfered with by Southern representatives, gains ground. The North, acting by itself, can be more liberal, more thorough and more outspoken for the South than with the South. The Radicals will have then nothing to say about rebel dictation or secession influence, and perhaps it is best so. I confess the discussions I have heard for the last few days have not encouraged me to hope that the platform of the Union Club will be indorsed by Southern men. While they may acknowledge that all that it contains is true and uttered in language very appropriate for the conquering North, they do not think that it is theirs to approve the language and adopt it as their own, or even to allow it to be uttered without a protest.

Gov. JENKINS is silent. Mr. STEPHENS reclines in the shade of his oaks at Crawfordville. Mr. H. V. JOHNSON gives no sign, and Mr. COBB and many others in a like situation think that "the incident which occurred at Appomatox Court-house in April, 1865, reminds them that they have nothing to say." Mr. BEN. HILL alone has come out for the Convention, but whether he will indorse the platform or protest, this deponent, not knowing, cannot say.

It is a serious error to believe that there is a party of test-oath loyalty in Georgia. The Postmaster-General and the Secretary of the Treasury can corroborate me when I tell you that there is no such party. Loyalty exists, however, and is almost universal, but it is very rarely older than the "incident at Appomatox." It may be young, but it is vigorous and powerful. To ignore it is to do the North and the South a great wrong. To argue that it is hypocritical is cruelly unjust. To address invitations to a party of Thad. Stevens loyalty is to call spirits from the vasty deep. When Gov. ALISON, of Florida, told the Federal General who occupied Tallahassee at the close of the war: "Here's a dog, General, whom you have cured of sucking eggs," he expressed a great truth in homely phrase. He spoke for millions who have since made a similar confession. He would, doubtless, object to sign a resolution declaring that he was a thieving cur who deserves to be still further whipped, and that those who have already whipped him are the objects of his highest esteem and regard. Here is where the shoe pinches. Might it not be stretched a little so as to allow sensitive Southern corns to travel to Philadelphia? QUONDAM.

## The National Union Convention.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ATLANTA, GA., Tuesday, July 17, 1866.

The TIMES is perfectly right in assuming that the National Union Convention has the sympathies and best wishes of the Southern people, and by the Southern people I mean the inhabitants of the States lately in rebellion.

To assume the contrary—that the Southern people are opposed to the Convention, and would throw obstacles in the way of its success—would argue that they are guilty of the supreme folly of rejetcing the only means they possess of getting back their political rights, resuming their places in the Union, and reëntering on a career of freedom and peace which alone can restore their material prosperity, which was wrecked by the result of the war.

They see very plainly that the conservative Union men of the North, by restoring the supremacy of the Constitution, are the only power that can aid them in getting rid of their present disabilities, and save them from the imposition of further and more onerous restrictions. And when they see the effort made to defeat the unconstitutional encroachments of the Radicals, in the only way it can be made, by direct appeal to the Northern people, who hold the power to decide the question, they naturally support the movement, all the more cordially because all their interests are directly involved in its success.

The question then arises how can the Southern people most effectively and acceptably support and assist the objects of the Convention? Shall they send delegates, or shall they not? As I have already remarked, many of the most earnest and prominent well wishers of the Convention, who have no other aspiration now than to see the Constitution and the Union restored on the principles set forth by the Randall-Doolittle Committee, are strongly of opinion that the Northern conservatives, acting exclusively by themselves, can effect more good and exercise a more beneficial influence over the Northern voters, than if they were associated with Southern men, who are all more or less tainted with rebellion, and consequently regarded with suspicion, if not with more inimical feelings, by Northern voters.

If public sentiment at the South during the war had been divided, and had prominent men with party followings opposed the revolution and sustained the Union in the sense that loyalty is understood at the North, the question now presented for solution would be more easily answered, and delegates might be sent to Philadelphia with less risk to the Union cause.

I cannot give a stronger illustration of this difficulty than is presented by the meeting recently held at Macon, in this State, to approve the Convention. The Chairman, Hon. EUGENIUS A. NISBET, than whom there does not exist in the South a purer, more upright, or more conservative man, whose ability is well-known, and who has filled many high offices with the fullest approbation of the people, was a member of the Provisional Congress of the Confederate States, a candidate for the office of Governor of Georgia in 1861–62, and though not an original secessionist, yet his subsequent action brings him certainly within the category of "prominent rebels." Wise, moderate and conservative though he be now—zealous though he be to restore peace and union, accepting in good faith all the logical consequences of the war, he does not possess the qualifications requisite to take a seat in the Convention. Though less prominent, perhaps, all who took part in that meeting are in the same condition precisely. You can judge from the proceedings how cordially these gentlemen indorsed the Conservative movement; but yet, were they to present themselves at Philadelphia as delegates from Georgia, they must be rejected as "disloyal."

However much it may be regretted, it is nevertheless true, that if past participation in the rebellion is made to constitute present disloyalty, it would be practically impossible to select a loyal delegation. If, however, the qualification required were the President's pardon, or any other tangible evidence of present opinions, wise, moderate and conservative men could be found, whom the people would trust to represent them, and who would coöperate cordially with the Northern Conservatives. I must not be understood to say that they are the only persons who would cordially coöperate with the Northern Conservatives; because I know of my own personal knowledge that many, if not all, the prominent secessionists in this State, those who took the most conspicuous part in the war, and are now "unpardoned rebels," most cordially approve the objects of the Convention and are at this moment doing everything in their power to promote its success. They honestly acquiesce in the judgments pronounced against them at Appomattox Court House, accept all the consequences of defeat, and bear true allegiance to the Constitution, Union and Government of the United States. There are some who feel and express indignation at the distrust manifested towards them by a large portion of the Northern people; who feel insulted at and resent the epithets of rebel, traitor and felon so constantly applied to them; who feel that they have done all that can be fairly required of them to prove their submission and the sincerity of their renewed pledges of allegiance, and who would refuse to make any further concessions. But it is not just to brand such men as disloyal, for they are not so; and were they to-morrow to be treated trustfully and generously, they would be among the most earnest as well as the most efficient auxiliaries of those who are striving to restore the Union in the spirit of those who founded it. These men do not desire and would not accept position now. They wish others who may be less obnoxious to Northern prejudices to take the front seats; and wherever I have heard them express their opinions, or give advice when asked by the people, they have invariably recommended the choice of moderate and conservative men, against whom prominence in secession could not be alleged. My judgment in this matter is entirely impartial. It is the result of personal knowledge.

I have frequently remarked to those with whom I have conversed in relation to the Convention, that if they do not send delegates, their non-action may be construed as a sullen indifference, if not hostility, and that it may strengthen the Radicals and give offence to the Conservatives. They admit this possible danger, but say that it is less to be dreaded than the result which would inevitably follow from their sending delegates who would be rejected as disloyal, or from their sending men who, if admitted, might be guilty of some indiscreet speech or act. They think that the best way for the South to sustain the Philadelphia Convention is to hold meetings of the people in every district after the Convention adjourns, to indorse and approve its action, and thus adopt what the Northern Conservatives have done rather than attempt to influence or share in their action. In this way they think that they will guard against any difficulty as to the qualifications of delegates, guard against indiscretion of speech or action, render it impossible for the Radicals to impute rebel influence to the deliberations and resolutions of the National men of the North, and afford themselves the best and least objectionable opportunity to second the effort to establish and protect constitutional liberty.

The article in the TIMES of the 9th, headed "The South and its Opportunity," has been widely copied by Southern papers, and very generally read with interest and grateful approval of its justice and moderation. I have not seen any one who is not prepared to adopt its counsel, and who does not concur in its reasoning. The desire is universal among all whose opinion is worth anything, to refute, in the manner so aptly defined by the TIMES, the slanderous accusations of the advocates of subjugation. But the strictness of the qualifications required render it practically impossible to elect such delegates as the people would trust, and from whom the conservative men of the North could derive any strength. When JOSHUA HILL and ex-Provisional Governor JAMES JOHNSON cannot conscientiously subscribe to the Congressional Test Oath, (and I have been credibly informed that both these gentlemen have so expressed themselves,) you may form some opinion of the difficulty in finding proper men, to whose record during the war the strict standard of loyalty can be applied—it being universally understood that ability to take the Congressional Oath is the *sine qua non*. If this is not the case—if the standard is more liberal than is supposed—it would be well that it should be made known, for I reiterate my conviction that the Southern people want to avail themselves of their opportunity, and wish to coöperate with the Northern Conservatives, if they are only assured that they can do so. Why not make the President's pardon a conclusive proof of loyalty? QUONDAM.

## VIRGINIA.

### The National Union Convention—Movements Preliminary to Sending Delegates.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Sunday, July 15, 1866.

The call for the Philadelphia Convention has been already fruitful of results, inasmuch as it has demonstrated two very important facts, first, the utter political disintegration of Virginia, and, second, that the old secession element of this people will not coalesce, or rather will not be allowed to do so in the reformation of parties with anybody in the North who actively supported the war to put down the rebellion, nor with anybody in the South who did not actively support the rebellion.

It is very important that the nation in this crisis should have clear and decisive information upon the probable political affiliations of the Southern people, and I cannot give this information more correctly than by detailing the efforts that have been made during the last few days to inaugurate a movement that would secure a conservative Virginia representation in the Convention.

It must be premised that there is no political organization in the State of any kind or sort, except that of our few dozen of Radicals, who, at the Alexandria Convention, went through the form of appointing a Central State Executive Committee. Beyond this there is nothing of organization either on the part of that class who are represented by BALDWIN and WISE, or of that represented by BARBOUR and RIVES, and it is furthermore impossible to tell what a man is now by referring to what he was in 1860, or even by what he was in the Congressional elections last Fall. Hundreds of men in this city at that time voted for JOHNSON BARBOUR for Congress, who are now bitterly opposed to him and his creed, not more than a dozen of whom can be depended on to favor him as a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention. To be sure he belongs to one of the most ancient and respected of Virginia families; is himself a man of the highest character and talents, one of the most profound thinkers and polished orators in the State, never an extremist, bitterly opposed to the Radical programme as it has been developed during the present session of Congress, but, say these men, (the best of them) he has been a Union man, and we ought to send to the Convention Secessionists who are now conservative; that is, the sixty thousand Virginians who voted against the extreme Southern ideas in 1860 are to have no single representative in the Convention. I mention this only by way of illustration, to show how completely the conservative Unionists are in the dark as to who can be relied on in this crisis. Taking further in consideration the fact that they have no organization whatever, not even a newspaper or a club here, from which organization might ensue the practical difficulties in the way of securing a delegation to the Philadelphia Convention are apparent.

When the call for that Convention was issued the more practical of Virginia Unionists saw the opportunity for the formation of a party in the State that might have some show of controlling it, and a few of them began talking with those known to be conservatives to see what could be done. The plan was to send to the Convention a delegation composed of the conservatives without any reference to past political distinctions, embracing such names as MILLSON, BARBOUR, HUGHES, MARTIN, and others. But it was found up-hill work. On three different days an hour was fixed for a preliminary meeting, and on each day not a man who had promised to attend made his appearance, beyond the three who were attempting to get the thing started. On the fourth day a large number of gentlemen were spoken to, and fifteen or twenty of them promised to come, but although 5 o'clock came with sufficient exactness, not a man of them kept it company. Not one of these men thus invited were refugees; all were of the highest social position, and the whole thing had not about it the slightest tincture of that terrible bugaboo radicalism, and yet there were found but four men in the City of Richmond willing to act publicly in sending to the Convention the kind of delegates the President desires to see there.

Meantime the Southern ultraists have taken the bit into their teeth, and are rapidly taking measures to secure a delegation of their own to the Convention. They, too, being without organization, have fallen back on the expedient of having the delegates appointed by the Bell-Everett Committee of 1860, and the Douglas and Breckinridge electors of the same year. Upon its face this proposition has an appearance of fairness, but it is entirely safe for the ultraists, for time has worked such wonders that the great majority of the Bell-Everett Commiitee, Whigs and Union men as they were, are now more intensely Southern than the Douglas and Breckinridge Electors. Of the thirty-five composing the Committee, a half dozen could be trusted to enter a protest against the appointment of Wordy WISE as a delegate. Having the matter thus in their own hands, these adroit Virginia Democrats have called a meeting of these defunct organizations of dead political parties at the Capitol for Monday, to take the matter into consideration.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, the most conservative of our journals, has taken the lead in advocating the sending of delegates and the assembling of this meeting, and it now becomes important to know the *animus* of the *Dispatch* in the matter, and fortunately that journal has not left us in the dark, for in its issue of Friday it commented upon an editorial in the NEW-YORK TIMES to this effect:

"If the TIMES had any authority in the premises, the question of Southern representation would be settled at once. No true Southern man could take part in a Convention which is to consist only of those who demand test oaths as a condition precedent to the admission of Southern Representatives into Congress, and of those who acknowledge the injustice upon the part of the seceding States of the late war. But we are well convinced that the TIMES speaks without authority. The only conditions of admission, as laid down in the *National Intelligencer*, a paper published where the most reliable information is to be had upon the question, are the following:

"The object of the National Union Convention is plainly and unequivocally expressed in the call for it. There is not one patriotic lover of the Union and supporter of the Constitution, North or South, whatever may be his party associations, who cannot consistently indorse that call for a Convention. It requires no man to cease to be a Whig, a Democrat, or a Republican. It presents one single issue—the only important issue now before the country. It appears to all men desirous of a restoration of national unity, fraternity, and harmony to unite in a national conference for that purpose."

Believing that there is a sincere desire upon the part of the Conservatives of the North to confer with men representing the true feelings of our people, the *Dispatch*, like most of the journals in Virginia, has counseled the South to send delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. With the same object in view, and the same regard for our honor and best interests, we should certainly oppose the movement if we thought that the TIMES was authorized to make the announcement which we have quoted from its columns. But we deny its authority to speak in this behalf. We read the official organ daily, and as the Convention is supposed to be approved by President JOHNSON, and to have been called upon a declaration of principles indorsed by him, we should certainly expect to find in that paper the most authoritative exposition of his views on the subject. That paper has laid down no such conditions as the TIMES would have us believe are to be exacted precedent to the admission of Southern delegates.

But to put the matter beyond dispute, it is sufficient to say that the National Democratic Committee and the Democratic members of Congress have united in the call for Southern representatives, and that the Johnson Club and the Democratic Club have been merged into one in view of the union expected to be effected between the Conservatives of the Northern States and the Democrats of those States upon the one part, and the people of the Southern States upon the other part. If the TIMES speaks by authority the Northern Democrats will repudiate the Convention, dissolve their connection with the Seward party, and warn us of the South to keep away. Let us proceed to take steps to appoint our representatives and await the result of this last manifesto."

Here it will be seen that according to the *Dispatch* "no true Southern man can take part in a convention for national pacification any of whose members acknowledge the injustice upon the part of the seceding States of the late war. Here in the outset these Southern ultraists refuse to let

"The dead past bury its dead,"

but lug the ghost of their Confederacy with them to Philadelphia and insist upon its being the master-spirit of the Convention. There are other and further fallacies in the article I have quoted that are equally universal throughout Virginia Democracy; the *National Intelligencer* is assumed to be the Administration organ and the Northern peace Democracy of the *World* and *News* stamp are held to be the only fit political allies of the South.

There will be an opportunity offered these Southern madcaps at the meeting to-morrow, to save themselves from ruin, and some are sanguine enough to think they will have sense enough to accept it. A ticket has been prepared by the Unionists, headed by the names of JOHN R. WOODS, of Albemarle; B. JOHNSON BARBOUR, of Orange; JOHN S. WILLSON, of Norfolk, and ROBERT W. HUGHES, of Washington, as delegates from the State at large to the Convention. Two of these gentlemen were former Whigs, and two are of Democratic antecedents, and the same rule has been observed in making up the district delegations, one of each of the former political parties. The ticket does not, however, include the name of a single unpracticable; not a man is on it who is not thoroughly conservative, who has not accepted the results of the war in their fullest sense, and who is not anxious for the formation of a National Conservative party that shall put a curb upon extremists of both sections. If the Committees to-morrow shall select these men, or men of the same status well and good, but if they run off after such exceedingly strange gods as BALDWIN, WISE, et al, then the Union Conservative element will withdraw from the meeting, and consultation will be had as to the propriety of further proceedings to secure the appointment of a conservative delegation, with the intention of leaving the Convention to choose between the two. E. C.

### Hot Weather and Politics—Movements to Send Delegates to the Philadelphia Convention—A Gathering of Breckinridge and Douglas Committees—A Curious Performance.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Monday, July 16, 1866.

When the mercury climbs briskly up every day by 9 o'clock in the morning to 102 degrees in the shade, and stays there pertinaciously until 6 in the afternoon, it may be easily imagined that locomotion is almost impossible, and any kind or degree of bodily exertion to be dreaded. Yet in the midst of this terrible heat comes a political fever demanding action upon the part of the people.

In my letter of yesterday I detailed to some extent the means that had been suggested to secure the appointment of a Virginia delegation to the Philadelphia Convention, and that a meeting of the Committees of the three parties of 1860 had been called to take action in the premises. As I stated yesterday, it was intended that those members of the Bell Committee, who are now known distinctively as Union men, should attend the meeting and pursue such a course as would unmask the remainder and get at their true intent and purpose in going into the Philadelphia movement, but after further consultation this morning it was deemed advisable to stay away from the meeting altogether and pursue an entirely different course to secure the appointment of a conservative Virginia delegation. As the event happened the policy adopted was as good as any, for the badly reconstructed unmask themselves promptly and decidedly.

At 12 o'clock meridian, to-day, the Senate Chamber of Virginia was a political graveyard upon which a miracle had been wrought and the corpses sufficiently revivified to be capable of speech. There was a fair proportion of the defunct Committees of 1860 on hand, and they organized by the appointment of JOHN RUTHERFORD, Esq., Chairman of the Breckinridge Committee, as Chairman. This feat accomplished, and each man looked inquiringly into his neighbor's face, as if wondering what was next to be done. A gentleman of Democratic faith and precedents, named TYLER, came to the rescue by proposing an exceedingly Democratic resolution, to the effect that the meeting would appoint six delegates from the State at large, and call upon the districts to elect four delegates each, with the distinct understanding that the Virginia delegation was to act as a unit, and the further and more distinct understanding that Virginia claimed equal participation in the Federal Government, without reference to any proscriptive test oaths whatever. It seemed for a moment that the resolution would be adopted *nem. con.*; but Mr. JAMES NEESON rose in time, and at first objected only to the number of delegates proposed, as not in accordance with the call for the Convention; and the call being appealed to, nobody had it, or appeared to know with certainty what it said on the point, and, from subsequent developments, I am inclined to doubt if a man in the conclave had ever read it.

NEESON broke the ice and immediately there began an informal discussion of the whole subject. No two agreed in detail, but there was no negative to the general proposition that the Convention must be conducted exactly in accordance with their idea, or Virginians could not demean themselves by attending. There was a large proportion if not a majority of those present who seemed to think that it would be better for Virginia to attend for conference than act as a member, and two, JOHN H. GILMER and PEACHY R. GRATTAN, had not made up their minds that she ought to be there at all. As I sat and listened I wondered if it were possible that these men had been active supporters of a rebellion that had been crushed, they talked such arrant nonsense. GILMER had had some late correspondence with somebody high in authority in Washington, and he was afraid there might be such developments as would prevent the South from attending at all, and he indicated the terrible nature of these possibilities when he announced that he would not accept a seat in a convention from which such original Union men in the North as VALLANDIGHAM and VOORHEES were excluded. GILMER is one of our Conservatives, is really a man of some sense generally, but he actually uttered these words in an assemblage of Virginians purporting to be the friends of President JOHNSON, and was not rebuked, but on the contrary seemed to speak the universal sentiment.

But it is to PEACHY R. GRATTAN that the real Unionists of Virginia are indebted for tearing the mask from himself and his political associates which they had been so long wearing. GRATTAN was a Whig, was elected last Fall to the Legislature, was one of that famous committee, which, headed by JOHN B. BALDWIN, stood last Winter in the presence of President JOHNSON asserting with the airs of injured innocence the loyalty of Virginia. I wish I could have GRATTAN'S exact words, to-day, to lay before the President as a sort of corollary to last Winter's profession, but I have the substance, and though "it is not so deep as a well nor so wide as a door," like Mercutio's wound it will do. GRATTAN spoke against sending any representatives at all, as it was not all likely that the Convention would be guided by principles to which any Southern man could subscribe. To be sure the Convention had been called with the sanction and the approval of President JOHNSON, and the President was generally considered the only friend the South had in the Government. This much GRATTAN was ready to admit, but he grew interrogative and wanted to know whether the President had done all for them that he could or ought to have done: was not the Freedmen's Bureau still among them; was not martial law still allowed to prevail? And he instanced with bitterness the recent order of Gen. GRANT, and said it could not have been issued, and could not be executed without the sanction and approval of President JOHNSON. In short, the drift of the whole of GRATTAN'S harangue was to the effect that it wouldn't do for Southern men to indorse ANDREW JOHNSON. To be sure, he had done a good deal for them, but he had left much undone; but his highest crime, in GRATTAN'S estimation, was that he was understood to be in favor of some sort of test oath of loyalty as a qualification for office; and, sharing in the popular delusion, here instanced the *National Intelligencer* as the official organ of the Government, and said even it had hinted something to the same effect the other day, (which, by the way, I don't believe.) Thus, or rather to this effect, spoke GRATTAN, and without being aware of it, possibly, he had done the President and the Conservative cause inestimable service, for he had made it as apparent as this fiery sun above me that neither he nor a single one of the men who sit in council with him can subscribe to one single clause of the call for the Convention.

NEESON was the only man who seemed imbued with anything like the proper spirit. He wanted delegates sent, and wanted the wisest and most discreet men sent as such. He said nothing about Union men, but I have an idea that he would have said so if it had not been so counter to the current. The upshot of the whole of the meeting was that DANIEL offered a resolution, which was adopted, to this effect:

Approving the Philadelphia Convention to be held Aug. 14, and being of opinion that Virginia should be represented in said Convention,

*Resolved*, That a Committee of five be appointed by the Chair, to report business to an adjourned meeting of this body, to be held on Wednesday next, at noon.

The Chair appointed Daniel McFarland, Neeson, Grattan and Gilmer the Committee; the meeting added the Chair, (Rutherford,) and then adjourned.

Thus has begun the first authoritative movement for the appointment of delegates from Virginia to the Philadelphia Convention, and the fundamental error that has been committed is that there is to be an adjourned session of the Confederate Congress in the City of Brotherly Love on the 14th of August. Grant this assumption, and I can readily understand the talk I have heard to-day; deny it, and I shall labor under the belief that I have either been in a lunatic asylum, or that all we have heard about a rebellion and about its having been suppressed is simply an Abolition lie.

The second act of the farce bids fair to be equally interesting with the first, and I shall therefore inform you promptly as to Wednesday's proceedings. Let me add a word. Virginia will have a Conservative delegation in the Convention, but it will not emanate from the gentlemen who have been in conclave to-day. E. C.

### The Philadelphia Convention.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 17, 1866.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I have ever been a Union man, sympathizing with the Republican Party in all their efforts to preserve our Union and to put down this wicked rebellion, and I have tried to believe, respecting the leaders in Congress in all their opposition to A. JOHNSON, that they were patriotic; but the removal of secrecy from the proceedings of the Republican caucus in Washington, added to their do-nothing policy to restore the Union, has utterly destroyed all confidence in the real patriotism of those leading men. Such language and motives as they attribute to the President and Mr. RAYMOND has settled the question, not only in my mind, but that of many other impartial observers of their conduct—that our only hope is in the action of the new Union Party about to meet in Philadelphia. Never had a set of men given them a better opportunity to retain place power and honor than the Republican leaders in Congress during this present session, but it does appear that they have lost all common sense and common honesty and are running mad in their opposition to the President of the United States, who is in both *spirit and letter* carrying out the policy and plans of our lamented LINCOLN, and yet they say that Mr. JOHNSON, in pursuing steadily and firmly that course, is a worse traitor than JEFFERSON DAVIS. If they suppose the rest of the Union Party sympathize with them in their views they will certainly find themselves sadly mistaken when the next election takes place. "But whom the gods destroy they first make blind."

If your paper continues and its editor to pursue its present manly, independent, straightforward course—not willing to do wrong and daring to hold forth the truth—it will become as it now deserves to be the only *reliable* morning paper in our great City.

Respectfully yours,

LUTHER H. VAN DOREN.

### Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Botts.

The following letter from Mr. BALDWIN will, probably, be the last in regard to the matters in dispute between these two gentlemen:

*To the Editors of the Richmond Dispatch:*

The absurd importance which Mr. JOHN M. BOTTS pretends to attribute to the interview between Mr. LINCOLN and myself, on the 4th of April, 1861, does not, in my opinion, justify me in worrying the public with a newspaper controversy in relation to a matter which possesses no real public interest, and which, I have no doubt, has been agitated for the mere gratification of personal malignity.

My testimony before the Reconstruction Committee, and my statement since published, contain all I know, and all I desire to say in relation to the interview with Mr. LINCOLN, and the visit to the house of Mr. BOTTS in company with Mr. JOHN F. LEWIS.

The pamphlet published by me for circulation among my friends, contains, in addition, all the evidence I deem necessary in support of what I have stated.

Whatever of character I have established among my fellow-men is fully pledged for the truth and fairness of the account I have given of what occurred on each of the occasions referred to, and which, in view of all that has since been published, I see no occasion to modify in any respect whatever.

JOHN B. BALDWIN.

STAUNTON, Va., July 16, 1866.

### Representation to be Fairly Apportioned.

*From the New-Orleans Picayune.*

We trust and believe that the several organizations in this city, representing political views of the State, differing as they may on local politics, on past issues, or topics of administration in the future, will see the paramount duty of the time, in advising candidly with each other, and apportioning the representation fairly among them, in accordance with the enlightened views of those who have called this Convention. The main and only point of concurrence required is that all are with the President in the opinion that the Union which war could not break, faction shall not mutilate, and that it is the prime duty of every citizen, in his political relations, to strive singly and faithfully and firstly for restoration of a perfect Union, with the equality of the States reinstated, and the Constitution maintained as the supreme law of the land, against usurping and factious majorities, as firmly as against a powerless and persecuted few.

## OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

### Base Ball.

MATCHES TO BE PLAYED THIS WEEK.

JULY 23.—Enterprise *vs.* Oceans, at Bergen; game called at 3 P. M.

JULY 24.—Eagle *vs.* Eckford, Elysian Fields, Hoboken; game called at 3 P. M.

JULY 24.—Excelsior *vs.* Contest, at Bedford.

JULY 26.—Atlantic *vs.* Irvington, on Capitoline Grounds.

JULY 26.—Eckford *vs.* Eagle, second nine, at Union Ground, Williamsburgh, at 3 P. M.

JULY 27.—Eckford *vs.* Eckford Social Club, on Union Grounds, Williamsburgh.

JULY 27.—Montauk *vs.* Burnside, on Montauk Grounds, at 2:30 P. M.

JULY 28.—Active, of New-York, *vs.* Excelsior, of Brooklyn, at Hoboken.

ATLANTIC OF BROOKLYN VS. ATLANTIC OF JAMAICA.

The champions paid a visit to the village of Jamaica, L. I., on Saturday, to contest for the supremacy with their namesakes of that place. Of course the champions came out ahead, and added another gilded trophy to their ball case. The score is as follows:

| ATLANTIC. | Outs. | Runs. | JAMAICA. | Outs. | Runs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chapman, 2d b | 2 | 6 | Hendrickson, 1st b. | 2 | 2 |
| Start, 1st b | 2 | 6 | Hurley, 2d b | 3 | 1 |
| Mills, c | 2 | 7 | Powell, l. f | 3 | 0 |
| Zettlein, p | 5 | 3 | J. Wilkenson, c | 4 | 0 |
| McDonald, c. f | 2 | 2 | Alliger, s. s | 4 | 0 |
| Sid. Smith, r. f | 5 | 2 | Cogswell, c. f | 3 | 1 |
| Ferguson, 3d b | 6 | 2 | Ashmead, 2d b | 3 | 0 |
| Geo. Smith, s. s | 2 | 5 | Woolley, r. f | 2 | 0 |
| Powers, l. f | 2 | 5 | A. Wilkinson, p | 3 | 0 |
| Total | 27 | 38 | Total | 27 | 4 |

INNINGS.

|  | 1st. | 2d. | 3d. | 4th. | 5th. | 6th. | 7th. | 8th. | 9th. |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atlantic, of Brooklyn | 2 | 14 | 5 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 9 | 1 | —38 |
| Atlantic, of Jamaica | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | — 4 |

Umpire—C. MOORE, of the Constellation.

Scorers—Messrs. MONK and BROWN.

Time of Game—Two hours and fifteen minutes.

Flycatches—J. Wilkenson, 3; Powell, 2; Cogswell, 2; Hendrickson, 2; Woolley, 1; Alliger, 1; Hurley, 1—total, 12. Chapman, 1; Mills, 1; Powers, 1—total, 3.

ENTERPRISE, OF BROOKLYN, VS. PACIFIC, OF FORT HAMILTON.

The following is the score of this game, which was played on Saturday at Fort Hamilton:

| ENTERPRISE. | Outs. | Runs. | PACIFIC. | Outs. | Runs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jewell, p | 2 | 5 | Ryder, c | 3 | 3 |
| Cook, l. f | 3 | 4 | G. Wardell, l. f | 3 | 2 |
| Madden, r. f | 4 | 3 | Lake, p | 2 | 3 |
| Edwards, c | 3 | 4 | Berry, 1st b | 4 | 0 |
| Patterson, c. f | 3 | 3 | W. Wardell, c. f | 2 | 2 |
| Pinkham, 2d b | 3 | 2 | Brown, s. s | 3 | 0 |
| Geo. Cornwall, s. s | 4 | 2 | Weir, 3d b | 3 | 0 |
| Evans, 3d b | 5 | 1 | Moore, 2d b | 4 | 1 |
| Briggs, 1st b | 0 | 6 | Slater, r. f | 4 | 2 |
| Total | 27 | 30 | Total | 27 | 15 |

INNINGS.

|  | 1st. | 2d. | 3d. | 4th. | 5th. | 6th. | 7th. | 8th. | 9th. |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Enterprise | 5 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 8 | 3 | —30 |
| Pacific | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 2 | —15 |

Umpire—WM. MAXWELL, of Unionville Club.

Scorers—Enterprise, Mr. GIBBS; Pacific, Mr. GOODNOUGH.

### Arrival of Emigrants.

The following statement of the arrival of emigrants at this port, from June 1 to July 17, has been furnished by the Commissioners of Emigration:

ARRIVALS AT CASTLE GARDEN DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1866.

| Port of Clearance. | Vessels. | Bondable Passengers. | Passengers not liable to Bond. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Liverpool | 82 | 14,006 | 351 |
| London | 8 | 1,104 | — |
| Glasgow | 8 | 1,456 | — |
| Havre | 4 | 1,342 | 5 |
| Hamburg | 12 | 5,681 | 2 |
| Bremen | 20 | 9,490 | 70 |
| Rotterdam | 8 | 342 | 1 |
| Genoa | 2 | 54 | 1 |
| Lisbon | 1 | 20 | 1 |
| Antwerp | 2 | 255 | 3 |
| Totals | 82 | 33,750 | 433 |
| Of which 50 were sailing vessels. |  | 16,862 | 145 |
| Of which 32 were steamers |  | 16,688 | 288 |
| Totals. 82 |  | 37,750 | 433 |

ARRIVALS AT CASTLE GARDEN FROM JULY 1 TO JULY 17, 1866.

|  |  |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|
| Liverpool | 15 | 7,537 | 221 |
| London | 3 | 1,116 | 38 |
| Glasgow | 2 | 1,031 | 15 |
| Cape Town | 1 | 51 | 6 |
| Havre | 1 | 288 | 1 |
| Hamburg | 7 | 3,622 | 3 |
| Bremen | 5 | 2,406 | 44 |
| Antwerp | 2 | 230 | 2 |
| Gotinburg | 1 | 871 |  |
| Totals | 37 | 17,202 | 330 |
| Of which 14 were sailing vessels. |  | 4,680 | 65 |
| Of which 23 were steamers |  | 12,522 | 265 |
| Totals. 37 |  | 17,202 | 330 |

### Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT CHAMBERS—Held by Justice BARNARD—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 o'clock: Nos. 14, 27, 28, 54, 68, 69, 70, 74, 80, 80½, 87, 92, 93. The general call commences at No. 97.

The Common Pleas General Term adjourned to Thursday, the 26th inst., at 11 A. M.

Superior Court. Special Term and Chambers, will be held by Justice MCCUNN during the present week.

## MONETARY AFFAIRS.

### Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 21, 1866.

|  |  |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|
| $20,000 U. S. 6s, '81...C. | 109¾ | 100 N. Y. Cen | 104⅞ |
| 253,000 U. S. 6s,5-20s C.'62 | 107 | 400 do | 104⅝ |
| 10,000 do | 106⅞ | 900 do | 104¾ |
| 5,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,R.'62 | 104¼ | 300 Erie R | 65⅜ |
| 10,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65. | 105 | 700 do | 65⅝ |
| 30,000 do | 104⅞ | 400 do | 65¾ |
| 2,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C. | 98¾ | 3800 Reading R | 110⅛ |
| 10,000 T. Notes, 7 3-10s First Ser | 103¾ | 100 do.....2d call | 110¼ |
|  |  | 100 Chic. & R. I. R | 97¼ |
| 10,000 do....2d Ser. | 103¾ | 800 do | 97⅝ |
| 7,000 do | 103⅞ | 200 Mich. S. & N. I | 82½ |
| 20,000 do.Third Ser. | 103⅝ | 300 do | 82⅝ |
| 5,000 N. Y. St. 6s, '72.. | 97 | 200 do | 82¾ |
| 14,000 N. Y. St. 6s, '73.. | 97 | 200 do....2d call | 82¼ |
| 1,000 N.Y.St.7s, Bounty Loan | 104¾ | 100 Ill. Cen. R.....x-d. | 119½ |
|  |  | 100 do | 119⅜ |
| 8,000 Tenn. St. 6s. N... | 70¼ | 1100 Cleve. & Pitts | 84¾ |
| 2,000 Tenn. 6s, ex-C... | 71 | 10 Cle. Col. & Cin. R.. | 116½ |
| 1,000 do.....2d call. | 71 | 100 Chic. & N. W | 35⅞ |
| 4,000 Virginia 6s | 66 | 800 do | 35¾ |
| 2,000 N. Car. 6s | 84¾ | 71 do.....2d call | 35¾ |
| 5,000 Missouri 6s | 79¾ | 800 Chic. & N.W.Pref.. | 64¾ |
| 1,000 Pac. R. 7s, Guar. by State of Mo. | 80 | 100 do | 64⅝ |
|  |  | 100 do | 64¼ |
| 1,000 Mil. & St. P.1st.. | 80 | 500 do.....2d call | 64⅞ |
| 7,000 Long Dock Bs... | 99 | 42 do | 64⅝ |
| 10,000 O. & M. C | 28¾ | 200 Clev. & Tol. R | 110¼ |
| 100 Canton Co | 52 | 30 do | 111¼ |
| 26 Del. & Hud. Canal. | 149 | 21 Del., L. & W. R | 149 |
| 100 Central Coal | 44 | 60 do | 149½ |
| 50 West. U. Tel | 54 | 100 do | 150 |
| 40 do | 54⅛ | 100 Pitts. F. W. & C. R.. | 99½ |
| 100 do | 53⅞ | 100 Chi. & Alt. R | 102⅝ |
| 100 Boston W. P | 33¼ | 200 Mar. & C. 1st P.... | 44 |
| 38 N.Y. & N. H | 112 | 50 Rome & Wat'n | 96 |

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

|  |  |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|
| 100 N. Y. Cen | 105 | 200 Chi. & N. W.......s3 | 35⅝ |
| 600 Erie R | 65⅝ | 200 do.......b10 | 35⅜ |
| 100 do.......b10 | 65⅞ | 100 do.......s10 | 35⅝ |
| 200 Reading R.....x-d | 110⅛ | 200 Chi. & N. W. P | 64⅝ |
| 200 do.......s10 | 110 | 100 do.......s15 | 64⅝ |
| 200 M. S. & N. I. R..b3 | 82⅞ | 200 Mar. & C. 1st P.b15 | 43⅞ |
| 100 Chic. & R. I | 97¼ |  |  |

MONDAY, July 23—A. M.

The trade of the past week was fairly active for the season, comparing favorably with last July both in the Import entries of Foreign Goods and the amount upon the Customs Duties preparatory to placing the Goods on the market for the Fall Trade. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce are nearly doubled from the previous week, while the Export of Specie fell below half a million of dollars. The fresh supply of California bullion, Gold and Silver, will increase the Export by the *Persia* on Wednesday and other steamers this week, and afford a good supply of short sight Bills on Paris and London. Other Bills to a considerable amount will also be drawn against United States 5-20s of 1862, bought on Saturday for transmission abroad. Although we record a net decline of 2 ℘ cent. in Gold since Saturday week, the difference, as the Export movement of Produce and the arrival of two millions from California, should have been greater, and probably would have been but for the lessened peace prospects on the Continent by the *City of Paris* on Saturday. These were used by the *Bulls* in the Gold Room, who are heavy holders on speculation—and without a large *short* interest to work against—to check the previous tendency to a decline below 150 ℘ cent.

With the exception of the old 5-20s of 1862 the Gold-bearing Stocks and 7.30 ℘ cents of the United States closed lower than the previous week. While the Treasury was quietly using the Stock Exchange and Money Markets to take in its temporary Currency obligations and to put out the new 5-20s of 1865 on favorable terms for the Government, the work of conversion went on actively, including a portion of the 7.30s. But the Secretary having indicated his readiness to make the exchange general, and for the present unlimited, between the 5-20s and 7.30s, it soon transpires that what everybody can get for the asking nobody wants, and the accommodating offer publicly made by the Treasury goes for nothing as compared with the recent buying and selling, as the market would authorize, under the direction of the Office of the Treasury, in this City and through the agency of the Brokers of the Government, at the prescribed cost of only *an eighth* of 1 ℘ cent. So it was, a year or two ago, with the offers of the Secretary to anticipate and prepay his Gold coupons on the Public Stocks, in order to give the market the free use of so much Gold in place of selling it. The presentation of the coupons was so slow, and the indifference to the offers to prepay them, *after they were made public*, so general, that the Department, after two years' experience, gave up the practice, as it will probably soon have to withdraw the public offer to convert 7.30s (dollar for dollar) into 5-20s on the equalization of interest. Both securities have fallen one ℘ cent. in the market since the offer was made general.

The Import entries, for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $6,253,994, against the total entries of $6,206,463 same week last year. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $4,076,857, against $2,847,757 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $416,013, against $132,115 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $2,480,232. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 9,030 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week 8,605.

The gold values of the Import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York since Jan. 1, 1866, the beginning of the current calendar year, are officially (to June 1) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the small entries of foreign specie being omitted:

|  |  |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | $30,037,059 | June 16 | 9,055,745 |
| February | 30,520,430 | June 23 | 6,746,943 |
| March | 25,919,086 | June 30 | 3,018,605 |
| April | 24,678,788 | July 7 | 3,202,498 |
| May | 28,425,874 | July 14 | 6,510,355 |
| June 9 | 2,730,759 | June 21 | 6,253,994 |
| Total to date since Jan. 1 |  |  | $117,084,636 |
| Against same time last year |  |  | 94,660,581 |
| Increase since Jan. 1 |  |  | $82,424,055 |

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, from New-York, including foreign articles reëxported, since Jan. 1, 1866, are as follows, the figures being officially reported to June 1, by months, and since semi-officially, by weeks:

|  |  |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | $20,108,207 | June 13 | $1,943,494 |
| February | 17,195,507 | June 20 | 2,397,972 |
| March | 23,668,817 | June 27 | 2,388,335 |
| April | 23,311,185 | July 4 | 2,200,013 |
| May | 13,192,873 | July 11 | 2,094,882 |
| June 6 | 1,634,555 | July 18 | 4,076,857 |
| Total to date since Jan. 1 |  |  | $114,216,697 |
| Against same time last year |  |  | 79,535,213 |
| Increase since Jan. 1 |  |  | $34,621,484 |
| Gold, July 21, 1866 |  |  | 150⅝ ℘ cent. |
| Gold, July 22, 1865 |  |  | 142¾ ℘ cent. |

The Exports of gold and silver from New-York have been as follows since Jan. 1:

|  |  |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | $2,706,336 | June 16 | $6,056,743 |
| February | 1,807,030 | June 23 | 1,409,286 |
| March | 1,045,039 | June 30 | 550,574 |
| April | 588,875 | July 7 | 1,630,730 |
| May | 23,744,194 | July 14 | 2,229,270 |
| June 2 | 3,631,874 | July 21 | 416,013 |
| June 9 | 4,223,456 |  |  |
| Total to date, since Jan. 1 |  |  | $50,036,420 |
| Against same time last year |  |  | 18,464,789 |
| Increase since Jan. 1 |  |  | $31,571,631 |

The deliveries of Gold from California at New-York, since Jan. 1, 1866, have been as follows:

|  |  |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | $2,364,263 | June | $2,189,226 |
| February | 3,633,431 | July 2 | 1,621,948 |
| March | 3,967,553 | July 9 | 1,429,833 |
| April | 1,551,721 | July 21 | 2,064,062 |
| May | 3,783,186 |  |  |
| Total to date, since Jan. 1 |  |  | $22,605,203 |
| Against same time last year |  |  | 9,720,188 |
| Increase since Jan. 1 |  |  | $12,885,015 |

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold at New-York, and the sums of Gold Interest on the Public Debt paid out at the New-York office of the Treasury of the United States since Jan. 1, 1866:

|  | Customs Received. |  | Gold Interest Paid. |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | 12,469,865 | January | 5,738,686 |
| February | 12,018,759 | February | 430,090 |
| March | 11,153,964 | March | 2,656,320 |
| April | 11,093,211 | April | 187,231 |
| May | 11,456,768 | May | 13,105,435 |
| June | 9,707,930 | June | 826,152 |
| July 7 | 2,472,265 | July 7 | 3,964,634 |
| July 14 | 2,485,926 | July 14 | 1,267,000 |
| July 21 | 2,480,234 | July 21 | 324,100 |
| Total | $75,338,732 | Total | $28,501,548 |
| To date, 1865 | 43,963,525 | To date, 1865 | 22,365,274 |

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE FOR WEEK:

|  |  |
|---|---|
| American Gold Coin | 152⅝@149@150⅝ |
| U. S. 6 ℘ cents, 5-20 years | 106⅝@107 |
| U. S. 5 ℘ cents, 10-40 years | 98⅞@98⅝ |
| U. S. 7.30 ℘ cents, 1867-8 | 104@103⅞ |
| New-York Central | 99⅞@105⅛@104⅞ |
| New-York and Erie | 75@63½@65½ |
| Rock Island | 96⅞@97¼ |
| Michigan Southern | 83@82½ |
| Illinois Central | 122½ with Div.@119½ x.d. |
| Hudson River | 114⅝@115¾ |
| Cleveland and Pittsburgh | 85½@84¾ |
| Fort Wayne and Chicago | 98⅞@99½ |
| Chicago and Northwestern | 35⅞@35⅝ |
| Almaden Quicksilver | 48@49 |
| Cumberland | 46@46½ |
| Reading | 110½@111@110 |
| Northwestern Preferred | 64⅜@64⅝ |
| Canton Land Co. | 51½@52 |
| Ohio and Mississippi Certificates | 27⅜@28⅜ |
| Mariposa Preferred | 23@22⅝ |

The Gold Room opened Saturday a fraction lower than on Friday night, but advanced 1 ℘ cent. on the latest European news by the *City of Paris*, although these accounts show firmness in all American interests, and no important decline in the English Funds. The Continental telegrams, however, were regarded as less favorable to peace, and upon these the *Bulls* in the Gold Room were inclined to advance their speculation. The California steamer delivered $2,064,062 in Gold and Silver, including half a million to the Treasury by way of transfer of San Francisco Customs to the New-York Office. The shipments by the day's steamers amounted to $351,373, making for the week $416,013. The Gold Customs received into the Treasury for the week amount to $2,480,234. The Gold Interest on the Public Debt paid out, to $324,100. The sales of Gold were 149½@150@150⅛ ℘ cent. Exchange left off dull on the basis of 109 ℘ cent., 60 days on London.

The higher London quotation for U. S. 5-20s of 1862 led to a good demand at 107 ℘ cent., but other descriptions of the Gold-bearing and Currency Securities of the Government were only steady in prices on a moderate business. The Railway speculation was also dull; prices about the same as on Friday through the forenoon, and no Stock Exchange Boards held in the afternoon. At 3:30 P.M. the Long Room of the Stock Exchange building closed about as follows:

|  | Fri. | Sat. |  | Fri. | Sat. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. 10-40s | 98⅞ | 98⅝ | N. West Pref | 64⅜ | 64⅝ |
| U. S. 5-20s | 106⅞ | 107 | Rock Island | 97⅛ | 97¼ |
| U. S. 7.30s | 103⅞ | 103⅞ | Fort Wayne | 99⅝ | 99½ |
| N. Y. Central | 105 | 104¾ | Cumb'land Coal | 46½ | 46½ |
| Erie | 65⅜ | 65⅝ | Quicksilver | 50 | 49½ |
| Hudson | 115½ | 115⅝ | W. U. Telegraph | 53⅞ | 53⅞ |
| Reading | 110½ | 110 | Mariposa Pref | 22½ | 22½ |
| Mich. Southern | 82⅞ | 82½ | Canton | 52½ | 52 |
| Illinois Central | 119¾ | 119½ | Ohio Certificates | 28⅜ | 28½ |
| Pittsburgh | 84⅞ | 84¾ | American Gold | 149⅞ | 150⅛ |
| Missouri 6s | 79⅞ | 79¾ | Bills on London | 109⅛ | 109 |
| Northwest | 35⅞ | 35⅝ |  |  |  |

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

|  |  |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|
| New-York | 118 | Bank of the Republic | 114 |
| Merchants' | 109 | Bank of N. America | 106 |
| America | 130 | Metropolitan | 120 |
| City | 190 | Nassau | 106 |
| Phenix | 100 | Continental | 99 |
| Butchers' & Drovers' | 118 | St. Nicholas | 105 |
| State of New York | 107 | Marine | 149 |
| Commerce | 110¼ | Commonwealth | 105 |
| Mechanics' Bkg. Ass | 105 | Central National | 109 |
| Ocean | 100 | Fourth National | 103¾ |
| American Exchange | 113 | Ninth National | 111 |
| Pacific | 160 |  |  |

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

|  |  |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883 | 92 | Del. L. & W. 1st M | 100 |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887 | 92½ | Del. L. & W. 2d M | 102½ |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s. R Est | 87 | Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ex | 90 |
| N.Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n | 87 | Tol. & Wab. 2d M | 77½ |
| N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876 | 104 | Gt. West. 1st M., 68 | 90 |
| N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv. 1876 | 105 | Gt. West. 1st M., '68 | 80 |
| Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879 | 100¼ | Gt. Western, 2d M., '83 | 60 |
| Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883 | 96½ | Gal. & Chic. Ext | 100 |
| Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869 | 104 | Gal. & Chic. 2d M | 95 |
| Hud. R. 7s, 2d M., s.f. '85 | 103½ | Chic. & R. I. 1st M | 101 |
| Hud. R. 7s, conv.. '67 | 97½ | Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund | 100⅞ |
| Harlem 1st M. '69-'72 | 100 | N. J. Central 1st M | 100 |
| Harlem 3d mort.. '68 | 95 | Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M. | 102 |
| Mich. C. nw, 1st M. 8s, '82 | 110¼ | Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M. | 95 |
| Ch. B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st M. | 108 | Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M. | 90 |
| Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d M | 91 | Cleve. & P. 2d M | 92½ |
| Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℘ c. | 95½ | Cleve. & P. 3d M. conv't | 92 |
| Pac. R. 7's guar'd by Mo | 80 | Cleve. & P. 4th M | 76 |
| Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1875 | 105 | Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M. | 60 |
| Alton & T. H. 1st M | 93 | Chic. & Alton. S. F | 96½ |
| Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf. | 82¾ | Chi. & Al. 1st Mort | 98 |
| Alton & T. H. 2d M. in. | 75 | Chi. & Alt. Income | 88 |
| Chi. & N. W. S. F | 98 | Ohio & Miss. 1st M | 89 |
| Chi. & N. W. Ext. Bds. | 77 | Peninsula R. R. bonds | 89 |
| Chi. & N. W. 1st M | 88 | Mil. & St. Paul 1st M | 90 |
| Cons. 7 ℘ c. conv | 77⅞ | Marietta & Cin. 1st M. | 80½ |
| Han. & St. Jo. Land G. | 97 | Chi. & Mil. 1st mort | 84 |
| Lack. & West'n Bds | 98 | McGregor Wes. 1st M | 60 |

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $1,825,625 25; including for Customs, $681,000; Gold Notes, $349,000. Payments, $1,335,846 62. Balance, $91,572,928 82.

The Treasury has published an "estimated statement of receipts and expenditures" for the fourth quarter of the late fiscal year, which compares as follows with our estimate of probable results of the quarter on the 29th of May last, when the figures for the third quarter were officially published. The Customs from the out ports are larger, for the three months, compared with New-York, than usual. The internal revenues are something less than we anticipated:

| April 1 to June 30. | Estimated May 29. | Treas Estimate July 20. |
|---|---|---|
| Customs, in Gold | $44,000,000 | $46,505,359 |
| Excises, Currency | 66,000,000 | 64,141,858 |
| Miscellaneous | 15,000,000 | 18,706,595 |
| Total fourth quarter | $125,000,000 | $129,353,812 |
| First, second and third | 426,988,538 | 428,693,142 |
| Total fiscal year | $551,988,538 | $558,046,954 |

The total for the year is divided as follows:

|  |  |
|---|---|
| From Customs, in Gold | $179,376,878 |
| Excises, in Currency | 309,510,936 |
| Miscellaneous, in Currency | 69,159,140 |
| Total on Treasury Statement | $558,046,954 |

The Interest on the Public Debt of every description paid in Gold and Currency during the year, was as follows:

|  |  |
|---|---|
| 1865—July 1 to Sept. 30 | $36,173,481 |
| 1865—Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 | 30,721,527 |
| 1866—Jan. 1 to March 31 | 30,024,448 |
| 1866—April 1 to June 30 | 36,219,903 |
| Total Interest for Fiscal Year | $133,139,359 |

The coal tonnage on the Schuylkill navigation for the week ending July 19, 1866, was 37,590 tons; corresponding week last year, 35,745 tons; increase for the week, 1,844 tons; tonnage for the season to July 19, 1866, 667,155 tons; corresponding week last season, 304,860 tons; increase for the season of 1866, 362,294 tons. The Reading tonnage for the week was in Anthracite coal, 82,879 tons; bituminous, 4,834 tons; total, 87,714 tons.

We call attention to the proposals of the City Comptroller for $100,000 "New Aqueduct Stock," bids for which will be opened at the Comptroller's Office to-morrow, Tuesday, July 24, 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M. This stock will bear interest at 6 ℘ cent. ℘ annum, payable quarterly, and the principal will be redeemed on the 1st day of August, 1884, from the Sinking Fund.

We learn that the Receiver of the Merchants' National Bank of Washington has instituted a suit in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Southern New-York against one of the National Banks of this City for the recovery of $209,000 of the Securities of the exploded Washington concern. The New-York Bank, it appears loaned $150,000 to the Washington Bank and $50,000 to its President, individually, *on the Post Notes* of the Bank at 15, 30, 45 and 60 days date on the pledge of collateral securities. The National Currency and Banking Act of Congress prohibits the issue of such Post Notes. One of the Notes of $50,000 was paid off, but the New-York Banks holds all the collateral for the remaining $150,000, only $100,000 being due from the Washington Bank. The Receiver claims the restitution of all the securities on the grounds, first, of the illegality of the whole transaction as being made on Post Notes, and of the improper use of the securities of the Bank for the individual transaction of the President. The case will probably be appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, whatever may be the decision in the Circuit of Southern New-York. It is only one, but not the least interesting, of the many cases, civil or criminal, which have already been or soon will be instituted in reference to the affairs of the Merchants' Bank of Washington.

## GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 21, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 6 bbls. Ashes, 8,764 bbls. Flour, 392 bbls. and 400 bags Corn Meal, 67,526 bushels Corn, 20,925 bushels Oats, 625 bushels Malt, 52 pkgs. Cut Meats, 150 pkgs. Lard, and 100 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in request, including Pots, at $8 25@$8 37, and Pearls at $15 ℘ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection warehouse this morning, 526 bbls, including 410 bbls. Pots and 114 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Is attracting more attention and is firmer. Java, 24c.@25c.; Native Ceylon, 19c.@21½c.; Maracaibo, 17c.@19c.; Laguayra, 17c.@18½c.; Rio, 15c.@19½c.; St. Domingo, 16½c.@17c., cash, in gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has been in more demand at buoyant prices, partly for export. The foreign news is regarded as favorable to holders. Middlings, 36c.@38c., chiefly within the range, ℘ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 4,850 bales, against receipts of 222 bales. The week's receipts at this port have been 9,030 bales; sales and resales, 14,850 bales; export clearances (since Tuesday) 512 bales; estimated stock at the close, 128,000 bales.

*Movements in Cotton at this Port.*

|  | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Receipts this week | 9,030 |
| Receipts since July 1, 1866 | 24,516 |
| Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866 | 401,409 |
| Receipts since Sept. 1, 1865 | 830,217 |
| Exports since Sept. 1, 1865 | 461,137 |

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report to-day has been as follows: *Jobbers' Prices.*—Brown Sheetings—Atlantic, A, 26c.; Augusta, 21c.; Laconia E, 26c. Bleached Shirtings—New-York Mills, 48c.½.; Bates, 35c.; Bates, BB, 30c. Prints—Cocheco, 20c.; Pacific, 19½c.; Richmond, 19c.; Arnold, 16½c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic and Empress Trail, prices unchanged; Meyers' I X L, 1¼-inch tapes, 48c.@73c.; 2 inch tapes, 70c.@$1 12. Shirts—J W L Standard Dress, No. 25, $16; J W L Standard Dress, No. 525, $40. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Collar Co.'s Byron and Garrote No. 1, Double Extra 1, Extra and Silver Corrugated, $16 to $35; Goldsmith's Patent Enameled Garote, $20—less 10 ℘ cent. Magic Ruffles, No. 1, $6 25; No. 3, $7 25; No. 7, $11 50. Home Made—No. 1, $4 50; No. 5, $6 50; No. 8, $8. Rubber Cravats—No. 3, figured, ½-inch, $5 25; ¾-inch, $5 75; 1-inch, $6; No. 4, figured, ½-inch, $6; ¾-inch, $6 50; 1-inch, $7. Brown Drills—Pepperell, 25c.; Winthrop, 18½c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—A very slack trade has been reported to-day in State and Western Flour at a further partial reduction of 10c.@15c. ℘ barrel, the market closing in favor of buyers. Sales since our last, 6,500 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 65@$7 60, very poor to choice Extra State at $6 85@$9 90, chiefly at $6 85@$8 25; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $8 10@$9 75 ℘ bbl. We now quote:

|  |  |  |
|---|---|---|
| Superfine State and Western | $5 65 | @$7 60 |
| Extra State | 6 85 | @ 9 90 |
| Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. | 7 00 | @13 00 |
| Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands | 8 10 | @ 9 75 |
| Extra Ohio, trade and family brands | 9 75 | @13 25 |
| Extra Genesee | 9 90 | @13 00 |
| Common to choice extra Missouri | 11 60 | @16 50 |

Southern Flour continues decidedly heavy. Sales since our last 650 bbls. in lots, at $9 60@$11 75 for poor to good, and $11 80@$16 for good to very choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is again lower. Sales 300 bbls. Extra at $8 40@$13 00 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is heavy and lower, including Superfine at $5 75@$7 00 ℘ bbl.; sales 230 bbls. Corn Meal is in demand, at $4 50@$4 75 for Western, $4 75 for Jersey, $5 10 for Marsh's Caloric, and $5 25@$5 33 for Brandywine ℘ bbl.; sales 300 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been inactive and nominal in price. The sales were unimportant. To realize on round lots, holders would have to make some further liberal concessions to buyers. Corn is depressed and lower, under the less favorable foreign news. Sales have been reported since our last of 127,000 bushels, afloat and in store, at 82c.@82½c. for unsound, and 82½c.@83½c., chiefly at 83c. for new mixed Western, 84½c. for a boat load high mixed Western, for local use, ℘ bushel. New Oats are in demand but lower in price. We quote new Chicago at 49c.@51c., and Iowa at 66c. ℘ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt. Rye is depressed and drooping; sales 4,100 bushels, including North River at $1 15, and Western, at 90c.@92c. ℘ bushel.

HAY—North River bale continues in demand and steady, at 65c.@95c. ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue quiet at former rates, including American, last year's crop, at 15c.@95c., and two years' old at 8c.@30c. ℘ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 8,189 hides, sales 23,800 hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & Co., 6,600 dry Buenos Ayres, 21½@22½ lbs., 18½c.@19c., gold, usual selection; 1,000 dry Buenos Ayres, 27½ lbs. at 20c., gold, usual selection; 3,000 dry Buenos Ayres, 24 lbs., private terms; 600 dry Montevideo, 24 lbs., 18c., gold, usual selection; 2,750 dry Montevideo, 21 lbs., private terms; 5,350 dry Rio Grande, 21½ lbs., 16c., gold, usual selection; 1,100 dry Central American, 19 lbs., private terms; 2,500 dry Texas, 24 lbs., private terms; 200 wet salted Rio Grande, 60 lbs., private terms; 700 City Slaughter, 70 lbs., 12½c., cash. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 324,000; (same time last year, 322,000—year before 631,800,) and 590 Bales. The stock consists of 144,000 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, (Hides and Kips;) 43,500 Dry Rio Grande, (Hides and Kips;) 63,000 Dry Orinoco, 29,500 Dry California, 9,000 Dry Central America, &c.; 11,400 Dry Tampico, Vera Cruz and Matamoras; 1,600 Dry, and and Dry Salted Brazil, 6,500 Dry New-Orleans and Western, 5,500 Dry Texas and Southern, 10,000 Dry Gambia and Bissau, 590 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—The movements in this line, during the past week, Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDEMEYER notice thus: "Hemlock Sole—We note a steady market at firm prices. Prime Buenos Ayres middle weights are marked ½c. ℘ lb. higher than last week's quotations. Receipts from Tanneries, fair extent, slightly in excess of sales. Oak Sole—Demand moderately active at unchanged figures; stock small. For choice Leather rates are quite firm. Week's receipts of sole leather, about 54,000 sides." We quote SOLE—Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 33c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 43c.@49c.; Oak Slaughter light Cropped, good, 45c.@50c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 50c.@54c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped, good, 17c.@20c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 32c.@33½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 34c.@36c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 36c.@37c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 33½c.@34½c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 34c.@35c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 33c.@34c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 30c.@32½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Damaged all weights, 28c.@32c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Poor, all weights, 21c.@24c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 33c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 35c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle and heavy, 38c.@45c., cash, ℘ lb.

MOLASSES—Is in fair demand, including Porto Rico at 62½c.@80c.; English Island at 60c.@65c., Cuba at 45c.@60c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are in rather more demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 70c.@73c. ℘ gallon; Crude do. at $4 75; Resin at $2 62½@$9 25 ℘ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3@$3 75 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Are in limited request to-day, including Crude Whale at $1 25; Bleached Whale at $1 45 Crude Sperm at $2 62½@$2 67½; Unbleached do at $2 80@$2 85; Lard Oil at $1 65@$2; Red Oil at $1@$1 10; Linseed Oil at $1 80@$1 81 ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is in moderate demand at 23c.@24c for Crude, 37c.@39c. for Refined, in bond, and 54c.@55c. for do., free, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate request to-day, opening more firmly, but closing heavily. Sales since our last, 4,350 bbls., in lots, at $31 56@$31 75 for new Mess, closing at $31 56 cash; $29 50@$29 75, for one-year old Mess; $26 75@$27 50 for new Prime, and $28 50@$29 for Rumps, ℘ bbl. Sales were also made of 1,500 bbls. new Mess for September and October delivery, the latter buyers' option, reported at $32 50 ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand, at 13½c.@16c. for Shoulders, and 17½c.@20c. for Hams; sales 310 pkgs. Bacon is dull and nominal. Lard continues dull and heavy; sales since our last, 600 tierces and barrels at 18c.@20½c., and small lots at 20½c.@21c., ℘ lb. Beef is quiet to-day, at $14@$21 for new Plain Mess, and $21@$24 50 for new extra do.; $8@$12 for old plain, and $14@$17 for old extra Mess; sales have been reported of 380 bbls. Tierce Beef is quiet and nominal. Beef Hams are inactive, at $45 ℘ bbl. Butter continues in moderate demand, at 28c.@40c. for State; 40c.@45c for fancy do., and 20c.@33c. for Western. Cheese has been very quiet at 6c.@19c., and small lots at 20c.@21c. ℘ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

|  |  |  |
|---|---|---|
| New-York State—firkins, yellow, ℘ lb | .38 | @40 |
| New-York State—firkins, light color, ℘ lb | .33 | @35 |
| New-York State—half-firkin tubs, first quality, ℘ lb | .38 | @40 |
| New-York State—half-firkin tubs, second quality, ℘ lb | .34 | @35 |
| New-York State—Welsh tubs, prime, ℘ lb | .36 | @38 |
| New-York State—Welsh tubs, second quality, ℘ lb | .32 | @34 |
| North Pennsylvania—firkins, yellow, ℘ lb | .34 | @37 |
| North Pennsylvania—firkins, light-colored, ℘ lb | .33 | @34 |
| Orange and Sussex Co.—fresh pails, ℘ lb | .38 | @45 |
| Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ℘ lb | .34 | @45 |
| Western Reserve—firkins, yellow, ℘ lb | .30 | @33 |
| Western Reserve—firkins, second quality, ℘ lb | .27 | @28 |
| Western States—firkins, yellow, ℘ lb | .29 | @31 |
| Western States—firkins, second quality, ℘ lb | .26 | @27 |
| Western States—firkins, store packed, ℘ lb | .23 | @25 |
| Western States—firkins, common | .20 | @22 |

CHEESE.

|  |  |  |
|---|---|---|
| Factory Dairies, 1st quality, State, ℘ lb | .19 | @21 |
| Factory Dairies, 2d quality, State, ℘ lb | .18 | @19 |
| Factory Dairies, Western, ℘ lb | .18 | @20 |
| Farm Dairies, 1st quality, State, ℘ lb | .18 | @19 |
| Farm Dairies, 2d quality, State, ℘ lb | .16 | @17 |
| Farm Dairies, Western, ℘ lb | .15 | @18 |
| Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ℘ lb | .5 | @ 8 |
| Farm Dairies—common, ℘ lb | .10 | @15 |
| Ohio Dairies, ℘ lb | .17 | @19 |
| Ohio Dairies, skimmed, ℘ lb | .6 | @ 8 |

SKINS—Deer are in limited request at current rates. The arrivals comprise parcels of Para, Sisal and Central American, of which the greater part of the first were sold some time since. The stock on hand is not large, but held above the present views of buyers. We quote Honduras, 60c.@62½c.; San Juan, 52½c.@55c. Bolivar, 42½c.@45c.; Sisal, 57½c.; Vera Cruz, 60c.@62½c.; Chagres, 55c.@57½c.; Puerto Cabello, 50c.@51c.; Para, 60c., gold, ℘ lb. The receipts of Mexican Goat hade been quite large during the latter part of the week, considerably increasing our available supply. The *Manhattan* and *Pepito*, from Vera Cruz, bring, together, 437 bales, of which 50 were previously sold, and the *Baltimore*, from Brazos, 314 bales. The demand from manufactures is very moderate, and sales are hard to effect at present asking prices. We have no sales to report. We quote: Goat—Tampico, 57½c.@58c.; Matamoros, 55c.; Vera Cruz, 55c.; Buenos Ayres, 35c.@40c.; Payta, 42½c.@45c.; Curacao, —@— gold, ℘ lb., cash; Cape, 55c.@57½c., cash; Madras, 60c.@65c., each.

SUGARS—Are in good request at full rates. Sales since our last, 1,300 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10c.@13½c., and 1,125 boxes Havana, part at from 10½c.@13½c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars are in fair demand, at 13½c.@16½c. ℘ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 23,000 lbs. at 21½c.@22½c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 114,000 lbs. at 12½c.@12¾c., chiefly at 12½c., and 18,000 lbs. Grease at 11c.@12½c. ℘ lb.

WOOL—Has been more freely offered at easier prices, yet has not been in much demand. Sales since our last include 105,000 lbs. domestic fleece at from 75c.@76c.; 50,000 lbs. domestic part pulled at 55c.@57½c.; 23,000 lbs. California, part at 40c., and sundry small lots of foreign at irregular prices.... In Boston, according to the *Commercial Bulletin*, the week's sales of domestic foot up some 375,000 lbs., at a range of 50c.@70c. for fleece, and 35c.@70. for the various grades of pulled. Included are lots of old Western fleece at 50c.@60.; new Michigan at 60c.@65c.; old New-York and Vermont at 58c.@63c.; New-Hampshire and Maine at 60c.@62c.; new Ohio at 62½c.@67½c. for medium and fine, and Pennsylvania at 65c.@70c. for good to choice lots. Very select parcels of picklock are held at 75c.@80c., but without sales. Pulled wool is in moderate demand, and the better grades are scarce and firmly held. We note sales of No. 1 at 35c.@45c.; supers at 50c.@60c., and extras at 60c.@70c., the outside rate for Rochester brands. In California, sales of 7,000 lbs. Spring clip at 42c.@45c.; 18,000 lbs. do. at 37c.@42c., and 20,000 lbs. at 45c. In Texas, small sales of low grade at 27½c. Fine foreign Wools are in moderate request and selling at gold prices which are without much variation." A Chicago correspondent writes: "There is now in the Chicago market a very large stock of Wool, more, it is estimated, than ever before, and much of it in very good condition. Market quiet and prices nominal at 45c.@55c. for best Wools."

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet and depressed, with 592 vessels of all classes in port. For Liverpool, there were taken 100 bales Cotton, by steamer, at ⅜d. ℘ lb.; 14,000 bushels Corn at 4½d. ℘ bushel, and 50 hhds. Tobacco at 17s. 6d. ℘ ton.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 23, 1866.

## Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 1 o'clock, COLUMBUS RECONSTRUCTED. Principal characters by John Brougham and Miss Emily Melville.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, COLLEEN BAWN. Characters by Dan Bryant, and members of the company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE ICE WITCH. Miss Ada Webb, Miss Emma Webb, Mr. Mark Smith, Mr. G. H. Clarke, Miss Kate Newton, Miss Theresa Wood, Miss Alice Harrison, and Miss Georgie Telbin.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, BURLESQUE OPERA TROUPE. BURLESQUES, FARCES, SONGS AND DANCES.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON, at 2; EVENING, at 8, G. L. FOX AND GRAND PANTOMIME COMPANY, the gorgeous Pantomime of JACK AND GILL. Carolina Twins, Dwarfs, Giantess, Fat Boy, 100,000 Curiosities.

TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

BLEECKER-STREET CIRCUS.
Between Perry and Charles sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ROYAL SPANISH CIRCUS—Equestrian, Gymnastic and Acrobatic performances.

### To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

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|---|---|
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Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### GENERAL NEWS.

The City of Lansing, Mich., suffered severely by fire on the morning of July 15, and the Mayor has now called a meeting of the citizens to advise with the City Council as to the best means of guarding against such loss in future. The Mayor officially states that there are in the city "no reservoirs for water and but one hand-engine; the hose attached to this engine is almost worthless, and portions of the hook and ladder apparatus are not in a condition to be effective in case of fire; while the fire organizations of the city exist only in name." By the recent fire from $50,000 to $75,000 worth of property was destroyed, on which there was only $600 insurance. For this application was made only the day before, and the policy had not been made out.

Hon. GEORGE C. FREEMAN, of Lowndes County, Ala., died July 15. The Montgomery *Mail* states that he "was earnestly opposed to the commencement of the late war, and did all in his power to prevent the secession of the State, but after it was accomplished quietly acquiesced and was elected Major of the Forty-fifth Alabama Infantry, in which position he lost a leg at Atlanta. He was a member of the Convention to restore his State to the Union, and was elected by a handsome majority a member of Congress in the late election. He was a native of Georgia and has been an esteemed citizen of Alabama for a number of years."

The Police in Richmond, Kings and Queens Counties, yesterday, arrested scores of dram-sellers for selling, or exposing for sale liquors *without license.* In Brooklyn and Williamsburgh the prisoners were taken before the Police magistrates and required to find bail for their appearance at the Court of General Sessions; but on Staten Island they were summarily released from restraint. In this City about 2,000 unlicensed venders kept open under Judge CARDOZO'S injunctions. The traffic was as brisk as ever on a Summer Sunday at Hoboken.

The Boston *Commonwealth* states that the large sums which GEORGE PEABODY has signified his intention to give to the Massachusetts colleges and the City of Boston, are a portion of the profits accruing to him from investments in United States securities at a time when the English press was endeavoring to destroy our credit and nationality.

A young man, named FRANK QUINN, formerly a letter-carrier, was sentenced in Boston on Saturday, to ten years' imprisonment in the Cambridge jail, for abstracting money from letters while taking them from the letter-boxes to the post-office. He had stolen some $2,000 altogether, and when arrested refunded about $1,200.

Pigeons in immense numbers have congregrated in Stephen Township, C. W., and are rearing their young. They selected a piece of woods about two miles square, and every tree seems to be filled with their nests. Sportsmen have made unrelenting war upon them without appearing to diminish their numbers.

HURD'S ax factory at Johnsonville, Rensselaer County, was burned with its contents early on Saturday morning. The loss is estimated at $40,000; insured for about $24,000. Messrs. COLTON and SEXTON, of Troy, were the principal owners. A small dwelling and barn, belonging to Mr. HURD, were also burned.

The Sandusky (Ohio) *Register* says the season has been decidedly unfavorable for the grape crop. The early rains, coming when the grapes were in their most tender state, caused blight and mildew to some extent, while the later rains so affected them as to cause many to fall off.

Gen. SHERMAN, while at Portsmouth, N. H., spoke in fitting terms of the heroism of our soldiers, and some one in the crowd made a remark to the effect that the Western men deserved all the credit. "I see no difference between the Eastern and Western soldiers," said the General promptly.

The remains of Gen. RICHARD HENRY LEE (father of ROBERT E. LEE) are to be removed from Georgia to Lexington, by order of the Virginia Legislature, and will be reinterred the 10th of September next, on the occasion of the reinauguration of the Washington statue.

The annual fair of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association, will open Oct. 1. Twenty-three thousand dollars are to be distributed as prizes, and the Directors are striving to make it the most extensive and successful affair of the kind ever held in the Western States.

Trouble with Indians in Idaho is reported. In one case, where a party of whites were said to have been surrounded, some two hundred volunteers rushed to the scene and killed forty Indians, losing only one of their own number.

Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Cashier of the Bowdoinham (Me.) National Bank, received on Friday, by express from Portland, his pocket-book, containing notes and private papers, that was among the booty taken by the robbers of that bank.

The steamer *Saginaw*, engaged in the service of the Russo-American Telegraph, which recently sailed from San Francisco to Petropaulowski, has put back for repairs, having been damaged in a storm.

The magnificent residence of Mrs. H. K. HARRAL, in Bridgeport, Conn., has recently been purchased by Mr. NATHANIEL WHEELER, of that place. This is the finest residence in that city.

EDWARD McCLERNAND, the son of Gen. JOHN A. McCLERNAND, of Springfield, Ill., has been appointed by President JOHNSON to a cadetship at West Point.

Hon. NATHANIEL JONES, of Newburgh, died on Saturday morning, July 21, of asthma. He has been County Judge, Member of Congress, State Senator, Canal Commissioner, &c.

Prof. JAMES B. ANGELL, editor of the Providence *Journal*, has been elected President of the Vermont University and State Agricultural College. He was formerly a Professor in Brown University.

Hon. ISAAC ALLEN, late Attorney-General of Iowa, has been taken to an insane asylum for treatment.

There is a break in the Erie Canal, four miles east of Little Falls, which will probably suspend navigation for four or five days.

The annual tax list of the New-York Twelfth Congressional District, comprising the counties of Dutchess and Columbia, was the first in the country returned completed to the Department at Washington. It is said also to be the only one thus far which shows an increase in 1865 over 1864.

The Mayor of Augusta, Me., sends $1,600 to the Portland sufferers, and is still continuing to raise money.

A petition is before the Sandwich Islands Assembly asking for an appropriation or premium for the erection of a woolen factory.

Interior California has, during the present month sent three millions in gold to San Francisco.

The bricklayers in Memphis, Tenn., have struck for $7 per day. They now get $6.

### LOCAL NEWS.

Yesterday's official and unofficial cholera reports in this City and Brooklyn exhibited a material reduction from the alarming figures of Friday and Saturday last. In view of the spread of cholera poison in the insalubrious Twelfth Ward of Brooklyn the Board of Health has seized a building and established a cholera hospital there. Dr. CRANE and Mr. BERGEN are to clean the Ward this week. Those fat-melting establishments within the compactly built portions of this City, which are yet considered dangerous to life or health, are to be closed up by the Board this morning, and policemen are to be stationed on guard at their doors.

Col. R. D. Goodwin, the spiritualist, was arrested Saturday on a charge of having drawn a pistol upon a creditor and threatening to shoot him. He was arraigned before Justice LEDWITH, and after a long and tedious examination the charge was fully sustained, when GOODWIN was locked up in default of $1,000 bail for his future good behavior. If bail is not speedily forthcoming the prisoner will be sent to the Island.

The closing exercises of Grammar School No. 52, at Fort Washington, on Friday evening, were attended by a large and select company. Mr. HOSEA B. PERKINS presided, and speeches were made by Messrs. WILLIAM THOMPSON, JOSEPH HAYES, WILLIAM P. CUMMINGS, and others, who were once pupils in the school.

The Sanitary Committee of the Board of Health have prepared a circular, which they will immediately send to every physician in the City, notifying medical practitioners and others that the Sanitary Code requires them to report at the Health office all cases of cholera, typhus and typhoid fevers, yellow fever and small-pox.

The case of AUGUSTUS GREEN, the officer from whom LAMIRANDE escaped, was up for further examination before Commissioner OSBORN Saturday. The evidence adduced went to show that GREEN had been duly warned of the plot laid for the escape of LAMIRANDE by the United States Marshal.

Justice BARNARD will preside at the Chambers of the Supreme Court during the present week, in the place of Justice CLERKE, who has been holding this branch of the Court thus far in July.

A decree of divorce has been granted in the Court of Common Pleas, Judge BRADY presiding, in the case of GRIFFITHS *vs.* GRIFFITHS.

The New-York fund for the aid of the suffering citizens of Portland now amounts to $132,100.

The Common Pleas, General Term, has been adjourned to Thursday, the 26th inst., at 11 A. M.

The Gold Market closed 150⅜ ℘ cent. on Saturday; Exchange on London 109; Money easy at 5@6 ℘ cent., and in some cases as cheap as 4 ℘ cent. to the Brokers. Government 5-20s of 1862 active; other descriptions dull. The Railway speculation tame, but prices steady.

## The South and the Convention—Who Should be Admitted?

One of our Southern correspondents, writing from Georgia, states fairly and temperately the feeling of the people in regard to the Convention, and their general method of reasoning upon the subject. His exposition of the case, as it is seen in the South, merits attention. The popular opinion he describes as overwhelmingly in favor of the movement, as a means of reconciling the sections and hastening the restoration of the Union. This view appears to be shared by men who were prominent in the rebellion as well as by those who enlisted in it under the pressure of local opinion; the desire of all classes being, as a rule, to accept in good faith the consequences of the war, and to discharge the duties devolving upon them as citizens of the United States. But the question arises, How may the South comply with the conditions implied in the terms of the call? The fact that the invitation is addressed exclusively to loyal men suggests the inquiry, How can the South accept the test, seeing that all but an inconsiderable portion of its people were in one form or another, voluntarily or involuntarily, concerned in the war? The difficulty thus experienced is not complained of as harsh or unjust. It is recognized as in some degree a necessity, if the deliberations of the Convention are to influence the Northern mind. And, to escape from it, the suggestion is offered that instead of sending delegates to the Convention, the States lately in rebellion shall content themselves with indorsing the movement by a series of public meetings, which shall be at once an overture of friendly feelings and a pledge of concurrent action.

We apprehend, however, that the adoption of this course by the Southern States would in a great measure render the movement nugatory, and frustrate the objects of its promoters—for the purpose is, by consultation, to establish the bases of joint action by the conservatives of the two sections. If only Northern delegates assemble, the country will see but one side of the picture and hear but one side of the story. We shall know no more after the meeting than we know now, unless it be a more exact estimate of the relative strength of the moderate element in the Northern States. There will be no opportunity of exchanging ideas, debating concessions, establishing concert of effort, and so building up a National Union Party, equal in strength, capacity and purposes to the altered circumstances of the country. Its failure to send delegates will be attributed to wrong motives; its Northern friends will be weakened, and its enemies will use the fact as evidence of continued disloyalty. It will suffer, moreover, by the loss of the first opportunity since the war of stating its case in its own way, vindicating itself from the aspersions now heaped upon it, affirming its honest acceptance of the issue of the conflict, and proving its fitness to be intrusted with power and privileges at present withheld. By the character, the temper, the tactics, the alliances of the Southern delegates in the Convention the South will be judged; and its absence will be construed into a confession of inability to endure the ordeal.

Still the difficulty adverted to by our correspondent remains, and how shall *that* be met? It is admitted that if the Congressional test oath be inforced at Philadelphia, the roll of Southern delegates will be pared down to an extent that will materially interfere with the expression of Southern opinion—and an expectation that the test enacted by Congress will be applied at the Convention evidently prevails in Georgia. There has, however, been no formal intimation of any intention to adopt this test, nor does there seem to be the same necessity for it which has existed at Washington. Certainly the Randall-Doolittle call does not indicate such an intention. It invites delegates "who sustain the Administration in maintaining unbroken the Union of the States;" and the propositions enunciated effectually exclude all who cling to the heresy which was at the bottom of the war. But there is nothing in the call which warrants the conclusion that its authors either contemplate or desire the result that would be inevitable if a too rigid test were applied.

Two suggestions have been offered as applicable to the difficulty under which the South labors. One is that the delegates from that section shall be required to state that they have not voluntarily borne arms against the National Government. The other comes through our Georgia correspondence, and in effect is, that in the case of delegates who have participated in, or sympathized with, the rebellion, the President's pardon shall be held to remove the disqualification. The former would unquestionably open the door to many able and influential men, to whom the test oath would be an insuperable obstacle. The other would imply some title to recognition, though perhaps more open than the other to captious objection.

What may be the course of the Convention in the premises can be but imagined in advance of its assembling. We think, however, it may be safely assumed that the same liberality and moderation, the same catholicity and constitutionalism which pervade the address of the Washington Committee, will guide the councils of the promoters of the Convention. As against the North they should be clear and decided. From this section they can know none but loyal Union men—men, whether Republicans or Democrats, who were loyal during the war; not those who, having been then disloyal, would now creep in under a pretence of Unionism. But toward the South the bearing may well be different. The difficulty there is with a people, not with individuals, and the interpretation of conduct must be regulated by a different standard. Perhaps either of the suggestions we have noticed will equitably meet the circumstances of the case as it exists in the South; and we think that neither can well be objected to by one section or the other.

The point meanwhile to be attained is the development of a wise, conservative spirit by the Southern constituencies. It were better that they should make no elections than that they should send delegates tainted with bad records, and lacking the temper and discretion suited to the occasion. But the proceeding devoutly to be wished, is the choice of delegates qualified by their antecedents, their character, their prudence, their moderation, to speak and act with effect in matters pertaining to a restored Union.

## Veracious Reporting.

Newspapers are supposed to employ correspondents at points of interest for the purpose of getting accurate and reliable information, and correspondents thus employed are naturally supposed to tell the truth. The *Tribune's* Washington correspondent seems to be employed for a very different purpose, his main occupation being to belie and misrepresent everybody in any way obnoxious to his employers—especially Mr. RAYMOND. We feel bound to bear testimony to the zeal and success with which he has discharged the duties of that position, as we do not remember a single instance, when he has had occasion to refer to Mr. R. at all, in which he has not falsified everything he has done or said during the present session of Congress.

Here is one of his latest performances:

*From the Washington Correspondence of the Tribune, July 20.*

The Diplomatic Appropriation Bill, as agreed upon by the Conference Committee of the two Houses, was finally passed in the House to-day. One clause provides that after the date of the passage of the bill, no money shall be appropriated for the payment of a Minister at Lisbon, Portugal, as long as the present incumbent, JAMES E. HARVEY, continues the representative of the United States Government at said Court. *Mr. Raymond attempted to criticise the action of the Committee and defend Harvey, but Judge Spalding, its Chairman, replied to Raymond's remarks in a very cutting manner.* After Mr. SPALDING had stated that members of the Conference Committee were unanimous on the subject, *Mr. Raymond still continued to defend Harvey,* when Judge SPALDING demanded the previous question, much to RAYMOND'S chagrin and the amusement of the members.

Here is the whole of the transaction thus described:

*From the Congressional Globe, July 20.*

Mr. SPALDING—I call the previous question upon agreeing to the report.

Mr. RAYMOND—I desire to ask a question of the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. SPALDING.)

Mr. SPALDING—Very well; I will hear it.

Mr. RAYMOND—I should like to hear from the gentleman, if he is disposed to make any explanation whatever, what reason influenced the Committee to recommend the abolition of the salary hitherto attached to the mission at Portugal, so far as the present incumbent is concerned.

Mr. SPALDING—I have no objection to make a statement as an individual; I am not instructed as a member of the Committee of Conference to make any statement. I can only say to the gentleman that the Committee were unanimous in coming to the conclusion that no appropriation should be made for the continuance of the salary of the present Minister at Portugal. They have provided in the amendment, which was concurred in unanimously by the managers on the part of the Senate and on the part of the House, that the present incumbent of the mission to Portugal should not be paid anything for further services, out of any fund whatever; and I may say that the reason for this conclusion was that they consider him as entirely unworthy of the confidence of the Government.

Mr. RAYMOND—Will the gentleman allow me to make another remark on this subject?

Mr. SPALDING—No, Sir; I insist on the demand for the previous question.

Mr. RAYMOND—I ask the gentleman to allow me, out of mere courtesy, a remark on this point.

Mr. SPALDING—I think I have stretched the courtesy now. I object to any further debate.

Mr. RAYMOND—I am sorry that I cannot concur in the gentleman's opinion as to the extent of his courtesy.

The previous question was seconded and the main question ordered; and under the operation thereof the report of the Committee of Conference was agreed to.

Mr. SPALDING moved to reconsider the vote by which the report was agreed to; and also moved that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table.

The latter motion was agreed to.

REPORTS FROM THE GERMAN SEAT OF WAR.—There has been something peculiarly hazy about the reports of military operations in Germany thus far supplied by English correspondents. It has been generally apparent that the writers were either attempting to describe what they had not seen, or were making exceedingly unsuccessful attempts to translate from the semi-official German Press. Turning heavy German correspondence into dull English is neither inspiring to the journalist nor his readers. And thus, between the exclusive military order which forbids the recognition of newspaper correspondents in either the Prussian or the Austrian army, and the difficulty which an untraveled Londoner must find in raking together from a file of German papers the materials for a readable and spirited narrative of military events,—the reading public in England and in this country have fared but indifferently well. A remarkable exception to this bad fare must be noted in the splendid description of the battle of Sudowa, by Dr. RUSSELL, which we published yesterday.

That terrible narrative is marked by all the spirit, clearness, perception, intense sympathy with his subject, and unequaled power of illustration which have distinguished nearly all of Dr. RUSSELL'S efforts as a war correspondent, from his Crimean days downward. The nature of the labor to be gone through by a conscientious writer—in procuring the facts of his story, in arranging and grouping the endless details, to make the whole clear and intelligible—may be in part conceived from a perusal of the letters themselves—such letters, we mean, as Dr. RUSSELL'S. But many of the terrible hardships to be endured and the dangers to be risked, are only known by those who have access to the correspondent's private letters. The London *Pall Mall Gazette*, of the 11th, thus alludes to the subject:

"The 'special correspondents' of the morning papers have had a sore time of it during this German war. There is poor Dr. RUSSELL, who had his head cut open in the flight to Koniggratz, and who narrowly escaped being shut up in that fortress. But with the exception of Dr. RUSSELL and the other correspondent of the *Times* at the Prussian headquarters, the newspaper commissioners seem to have been carefully kept out of the way alike of harm and information. It is not the fault of these victims of circumstances that they never got near any of the seats of war, and might just as well have stopped in Fleet-street; and it was perhaps natural that they should go through the formality of writing letters just to show they were alive; but it is difficult to conceive how their respective editors should ever have published the stuff they sent home—the stale disquisitions on nationality, the narratives of such surprising adventures as crossing the Channel and taking the rail to the Rhine or the Oder, the superficial reminiscences of CARLYLE'S '*Frederick*,' the cold hash of ALISON, and the confused 'projections' of fanciful geography. There was a correspondent of the *Star*, evidently a painstaking, conscientious sort of man, who contrived to get himself arrested by the police somewhere or other, but he seems to have bored his captors dreadfully, and they balked his clever scheme for a sensational letter by turning him about his business after an hour or two. One could not help sympathising with the poor fellow who, after all his trouble, had to eke out his three or four columns by telling how many cigars he smoked in confinement, how the watch-room was furnished, how the police scowled at him, and so on. All the correspondents, however, do not seem to have had the simple honesty of this one, and some, we suspect, have drawn alternately on their imagination and the German papers. We have been rather puzzled by a letter in the *Daily Telegraph* from 'before Gitschin.' It gives you the idea that the writer was always on horseback in the thick of the fight. He certainly describes as an eye-witness some wonderful incidents, such as a bomb bursting under the belly of a dragoon's charger, which only shied a little, and never broke the ranks, Prussian soldiers climbing a steep cliff using their guns as alpenstocks, and so on. We do not know whether 'a harmony' of accounts tends to give us faith in these strange stories; but this is certain, that they also appear, in as nearly the same words as German equivalents will allow, in the *National Zeitung* of Berlin, the correspondent of which, 'before Gitschin,' seems to have traveled exactly the same road as the writer in the *Telegraph*, to have reached each point on precisely the same day, and to have seen everything that the other saw. The letter in the *National Zeitung* was certainly not translated from that in the *Telegraph*—at least it was published a day or two before the other."

## France.

The French people have surely reason to be proud of the present position of their country. No wonder that we read in the Parisian papers that upon the announcement of the cession of Venice to France, all parties, Legitimists or Bourbonists, Orleanists, Imperialists, and both wings of the Republicans, the Blue or Moderate, and Red or Ultra, joined in common congratulations at the great and bloodless victory France had won. And no one could deny that it was a personal victory for the Emperor. The people of Paris indeed seem to have considered it so, which of course inures to the honor of France and increases her prestige and weight in the councils of Europe.

To compare the France of to-day with France under the first Empire would be unjust and improper. Then France was feared; now she is respected. Then the colossal power she wielded was the work of the military genius of NAPOLEON; now the influence she exerts is the result of the moral force of her diplomacy and the peaceful development of her innate strength. As the character of the two Emperors is widely different, so there is a wide distinction in the nature of the power the two Empires have unfolded in Europe. In one respect they resemble each other; the power of France was under the First, as it now is under the Third NAPOLEON, purely personal, and solely the work of the Emperor.

Modern France dates from the outbreak of the first Revolution in 1789. From the days of her *Grand Monarque*, of her RICHELIEU and MAZARIN, she was gradually sinking in the scale of the world's estimation. Her military influence in Central Europe was annihilated at Rossbach by FREDERICK the Great, her moral influence was destroyed by her own POMPADOURS. The only great act that the French Monarchy, in spite of all the depressing influences of debauchery, vice and libidinousness, could nerve itself up to, was the assistance to the American Colonies in their War of Independence against England. The Treaty of Paris in 1783, by which England recognized the independence of the United States, ended this sporadic exertion of power, and the life of France continued to be divided between the tricks of a Cagliostro and the indecencies of a Casanova.

The terrible Revolution, with its oceans of blood, was a tremendous retribution for all the lust and dissoluteness that had ruled uppermost in France for nearly a century. The worst passions of the human heart gained control of the country and provoked the whole of Europe to intervention. It was then that the whole extent of the power of the French people became evident, for in this unequal contest France came out victorious, and in 1796 her armies dictated peace to all her defeated neighbors. But these victories had also brought upon the stage a man than whom a greater had not existed since the days of CHARLEMAGNE, and who, after his first accession to power in 1800, considered it his mission to revive the empire of him whom he considered his prototype. For fifteen years this mighty mind swayed the power of France to his will, and the whole of Europe, excepting England and Russia, was almost literally at his feet. The power of France was then undoubtedly great. But it was the power of brute force wielded by superior intellect. It was hated and feared, and all its victims whom it had thought to have completely subjected to its control took advantage of the first favorable opportunity to throw off the yoke. And hence the France of the First NAPOLEON was crushed in 1815, and among her enemies she found those whom she had raised and benefited.

A sorry time followed for France for the next fifteen years under the "Restoration." The Bourbons had "learned nothing and forgotten nothing," and gratitude to the allied Powers who restored them to the throne made the Bourbons their subservient tools. The ordinances of POLIGNAC at last roused the sleeping lion, and the three memorable July days of 1830 saw the end of Bourbon rule and the accession of the Orleans LOUIS PHILIPPE as "Citizen King." And what was France under him? Mocked and scoffed at in almost every Court of Europe towards the latter part of his reign, troubling himself more about arranging marriages for his sons and daughters than about the best interests of France, it was no wonder that the Revolution of '48 quietly disposed of him amid the rejoicings of the French people.

This closes the second epoch of modern French history—the first the period of military greatness under NAPOLEON, the second the period of degradation under the Bourbons and Orleans. When the new Republic of France started in life, with LAMARTINE for the chief of its provisional government, no one predicted it a long career. That a monarchy of some form would develop itself out of the incongruous material of French Republicanism, all capable of judging assumed for certain. But no one thought of another NAPOLEON, none of a second Empire. When LOUIS NAPOLEON crossed the Channel and announced himself a candidate for a seat in the first Republican Chamber of Deputies, he was laughed at in and out of France. The Germans called him a mooncalf, the Parisians ridiculed him as a visionary and a fool, and all the politicians in Europe considered him an imbecile and half-idiot. He contrived to be elected, and made a speech, and his oracular and sententious mode of expression, with nothing of that vivacity so characteristic of French oratory, occasioned another outburst of laughter and contempt. A President was to be elected, and he became a candidate for the office. The Parisians, priding themselves upon their superior knowledge, thought his candidacy an excellent joke, as the political posters on the walls of the city during that canvass show. The renowned soldier CAVAGNAC, it was thought, would carry the day, but he did not. The "mooncalf," the "imbecile" and "half-idiot" was elected in 1849 by a popular vote; he had his term extended ten years, and in 1852 he was Emperor as NAPOLEON the Third, and France an Empire again.

From the ludicrous, or rather boyish attempts at Strasbourg and Boulogne, through the prison-gates of Ham, to the Imperial throne of France, there ran but ten years of time, and nothing had occurred in the life of LOUIS NAPOLEON that could approach, much less resemble in massive, heroic features, the Titanic career of his uncle—from a Lieutenant of Artillery in 1792, to the Imperial ruler of Europe in 1804.

And yet but fourteen years have elapsed since the second Empire was proclaimed, and where and how stands France now? Her achievements in war have not been as numerous, but equally as brilliant as under the Great Uncle. Sebastopol, Magenta, Solferino, are as bright names for France's glory as Marengo, Austerlitz or Jena. But immensely greater have been her victories of peace and diplomacy. The treaties of 1815 deposed his family from the throne, and exiled them forever from France. Those treaties are no longer; they have crumbled to pieces from the constant attrition caused by the present Emperor. And now the oldest Imperial house in Europe voluntarily appeals to him to mediate between it and its enemies, and selects him as the channel through which it makes its concessions. It may have been unusual good luck that has so shaped circumstances that without any special exhibition of great genius on his part LOUIS NAPOLEON has risen superior to all other monarchs, but then it must also have required unusual sagacity to take hold of them and bend them to his use.

## The Admission of Tennessee.

The joint resolution for the admission of the Tennessee delegation, as amended by the Senate, will doubtless pass the House to-day. The President's assent will, then, be the only barrier to the restoration of the State to her right of representation in both Houses of Congress. The members who presented their claims at the opening of the session, are men whose loyalty has never been called in question, whose credentials will bear the test of the existing laws; and whose patience and loyal endurance during the war, and more especially *since its close*, surely entitle them to a cordial, if tardy welcome. It is too late now to discuss the reasonableness of the tests applied to the constituency which the Members and Senators from Tennessee represent. The conditions of admission have been formally accepted; and once full restored to her true position within the Union, Tennessee will find that her political heritage still remains to her. The admission of Arkansas will now be delayed, at least for another session, and that injustice the loyal people of the State will know how to endure. If she sends to the Convention prudent, sagacious and temperate delegates, whose antecedents will bear examination, her claims will be presented in a way sufficiently effective to command the attention of reasonable men of all parties. And to this end it is of the very highest consequence, that not only in Arkansas but in all the States of the South, the selection of delegates should be regulated by a regard to the influence which their personal character, experience, judgment and conservatism are to have upon the deliberations of the Convention, and through that body, upon public opinion here.

The admission of Tennessee, even if it is not an act graciously performed, must be held to be a pledge to the other excluded States that the doors of Congress cannot long remain shut against them.

CIRCUMSTANCES ALTER CASES.—The Washington editor of the *Tribune*, recording Mr. BINGHAM'S demand for the previous question, as against one of Mr. STEVENS' disunion motions, remarks:

"This theory of rushing matters through without debate, by ordering the previous question, made extreme Union men angry."

But "the extreme Union men" cannot decently complain of an operation which Mr. STEVENS has resorted to without scruple. They have chuckled many a time over "the effect of the previous question" upon moderate men, and they should submit with a good grace when it returns to plague themselves. The *Tribune*, too, should remember that what is fair toward its opponents cannot be unfair toward its friends.

A FAIR QUESTION.—If the Minister to Portugal is to be deprived of his salary for writing a private letter in opposition to the policy of Congress, should not the Secretary of the Senate lose his pay and pickings as a penalty for filling two newspapers daily with abuse of the Executive? Having taken the proprieties of public servants into its keeping, Congress ought to begin with its own officers, and with FORNEY as the worst of them. Mr. HARVEY indulged in a little decorous discussion, and is punished. Mr. FORNEY writes and prints slander and blackguardism, and is allowed to keep an office which he disgraces. Will the Senate turn from Lisbon to its own Secretary, and relieve its chamber from gross scandal?

## REMOVALS FROM OFFICE.

### What Congress Considers Good Ground for Refusing to Pay a Public Officer His Salary.

Congress has passed a bill declaring that "no money shall be paid to the present Minister resident at Portugal out of any fund whatever on account of further services in his office." The present resident Minister is JAMES E. HARVEY, who was appointed by President LINCOLN, and has faithfully and ably discharged the duties of his office. The reason for thus depriving a public officer of his salary is avowed to be the fact that he wrote a private, unofficial letter to Secretary SEWARD, which was afterward published in the columns of the TIMES,—and in which he expressed sentiments and opinions which were not concurred in by Congress.

We republish this letter in order that the country may understand what liberty of opinion Congress accords to persons holding official positions under the Government of the United States. If the President should remove any person from office for such reasons as these, there would be no end to the denunciations which Congress would visit upon him. The following is the letter, together with an explanatory note from the Secretary of State, sent to the clerk of the House Committee on Appropriations.

The following is Mr. SEWARD'S letter:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, June 19, 1866.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive the letter which, as Secretary of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, you addressed to me on the 15th instant, and in which you communicate a resolution of the Committee, "that the Secretary of State be requested to furnish this Committee with a copy of a letter from Mr. HARVEY, Minister at Portugal, said to have been addressed to the Department of State, and published in one of the New-York papers some five or six weeks since, which had special reference to the action of Congress."

In reply, I have the honor to say that some time in April last I received, among unofficial letters upon political questions from citizens at home and abroad, one of this character which was addressed to myself personally, and which bears date the 24th of March last, from JAMES E. HARVEY, Esq., who is the Minister resident of the United States at Lisbon. On reading the letter and finding it to contain a discussion of the policy of the Administration in regard to the closing of the civil war, I submitted it, with others of the same character, to the President of the United States for his information. He remitted it to me with a suggestion that it might be expedient to publish it. I thereupon handed the original or a copy of it to the publisher or agent of the NEW-YORK TIMES. It did not then seem to me nor did it occur to me that it might seem to others that the letter had either any official character or any special reference to Congress. The letter was published without any thought that it reflected upon Congress or even that it alluded to them, and simply for its bearing upon the question of reconciliation and the tribute which I thought it justly paid to the President of the United States in connection with that question.

By the President's direction I inclose the letter to you for the information of the Committee.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

R. J. STEVENS, Esq., Secretary to the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

The following is Mr. HARVEY'S letter to Gov. SEWARD:

LISBON, March 24, 1866.

DEAR GOVERNOR: I thank you for myself and for many others for your recent speech in New-York, which has the ring of the true metal, and is a direct and logical consequence of the policy consistently shaped through the last four years. If the Administration cannot be sustained in fighting on "that line," it had better surrender absolutely, for no other plan of campaign can possibly succeed, and if it fails, woe be to those who caused the defeat.

The folly and madness of some of our so-called friends astound and mortify those who are removed from the hot atmosphere of passion and interest. They make willful war upon the man who, of all others, challenges, from exceptional causes, respect, admiration, and sympathy, for his noble conduct, and who has made more sacrifices for the great principles which have triumphed, than these self-constituted leaders, backed by their admiring followers, have done all their lives, or probably would do, in presence of such dangers as he incurred for their defence. Tried by the sternest tests to which human endurance could be subjected, he has exhibited a grand and imposing fidelity, which stands out in striking relief to the cheap professions of revilers, who shouted loudly enough for the "cause" whose advocacy involved no personal peril, and whose zeal was not without the promise of reward.

Certainly I have never been of the number of those who admired the President's former "Democracy" in its party sense, but I should feel myself wanting in the heart of a true American could I withhold, or see withheld, from him the justice due to such rare devotion as he has shown, or fail to recognize his preeminent services to the Union, and his modest but unflinching loyalty, or hold back the grasp of gratitude and affection. When we do not honor such qualities we dishonor ourselves. Since attaining his high responsibilities he has exhibited capacities of statesmanship and traits of personal character which have extorted the admiration of the nations in Europe least disposed to look with favor upon our institutions or the men who shape and illustrate them. Duty, patriotism, and even selfishness, all combined, as it were, to urge the support of the wise and practical policy which the Administration was obliged to accept and pursue in the absence of any devised or proposed by Congress for a state of peace. Differences of detail might be expected in the new order of things, but surely they did not warrant such accusations as were made and such menaces as were more than intimated against the President, or the slightest withdrawal of confidence from him, much less a rupture, which in some quarters seemed to have been designedly provoked. While any collision between the majority in Congress and the President is to be regretted, the recent explosion will operate like electricity in clearing the atmosphere. The common strong sense of the country will vindicate itself again, as it has often done before, by an instruction likely to be remembered by those who would "rule or ruin." The people are weary of agitation, merely for the sake of agitation, and they demand that peace, order and law shall be reestablished throughout the length and breadth of the Union. Faction can no more arrest the march of these events than the march of the waves, which will not go so far and no further at their bidding, though they may command with the tongue of a thousand CANUTES.

Let the Administration go straight forward, and without shrinking, and all will be well, howl as partisanship may at its heels. Look at the record of your own individual experience since 1861, if instruction and encouragement be needed. Who so persecuted, outraged, and traduced, and by many who should hang their heads down in very shame, and who so triumphantly honored and sustained, even to the dangerous point of being praised by the compelled homage of revilers?

If it were possible to destroy the Union and with it all hopes of the future, the men engaged in and exciting the crusade would be exactly the appropriate instruments. All their endeavors, their enthusiasm, and their desires have been directed to that end, if not with intention, at least with a mischievous policy, that if successful could produce no other result. They seem to have taken their lessons of wisdom from the Duke of Alva, whose advice, unreason, and obstinate conduct cost PHILIP II. one of the fairest parts of his dominions. Minus the form of the Inquisition—of which the modern Alvas would preserve all the punishment—there is a striking parallel between the champions of harsh and headstrong zeal three hundred years ago, and that which lashes itself into fury now, and merely because it cannot have "its own way."

We are fighting a new battle for the Union, and against foes the more dangerous for being insidious are within the lines of our camp. But I have not a particle of doubt about the result, any more than I had about the issue of the other war, when our proper strength could be collected and judiciously applied.

The crisis demands positive remedies and direct treatment. Quackery will kill in this extremity. Therefore the sooner it is understood that the line must be drawn broadly and clearly, the sooner will the Administration be relieved from some of the dangers which incidentally menace it.

Whoever has studied the events of the war must be convinced that the black man cared very little for his own *status* or was willing to make much effort to change it. No such opportunity was ever offered to an enslaved race to strike for itself, and certainly encouragement enough was given to it to do so in some directions. Every proper and humane man feels that, emancipated as that race now is, it should have every just aid and protection until able to help itself. But let me tell you, from some little observation on the subject, and some knowledge of the people, that human ingenuity could not devise a more effective method for fastening another form of bondage upon them than this ballot, which is proposed as their sovereign panacea. Give them that right, and I would pledge my life on the result, if the test could be fairly made, that almost ninety per cent. of the whole black population would vote on the side of their old masters—or, in other words, become the instruments of fastening new chains upon themselves; and if ever the day come (which I hope never to see, for fear of the consequences,) when these people may vote without condition, you may expect to see the South compacted by negro suffrage and uniting with the Northern so-called "Democracy" to regain possession of the Government and overthrow everything thus far accomplished. And such a result would be quite in keeping with the sagacity and the moderation of those who are ready to sacrifice everything sacred to the one idea of their foolish fanaticism.

I have not been able to see the imminency of a war of races on account of the ballot, as supposed by the President, but I do see in it the much more serious danger now suggested. The old hatred and jealousy between the negro and the ignorant white class (that the negro in his loftiness calls the "poor buckra") would lead to collision, probably, if they were approached by an equalizing process like suffrage, but I cannot think anything serious would come of it. The political aspect of the question is much graver, and ought not to be ignored. Of course FREDERICK DOUGLASS and his followers would argue differently, but experience is worth a little more than their delusive theories.

Wishing you well through all these vexations, I am, as ever, faithfully,

JAMES E. HARVEY.

UP IN A BALLOON.—One of our correspondents (C. H. W.) gives his views of Saratoga from a balloon, on the sixth page of this morning's TIMES. Another discourses of the tableaux there for the benefit of the Portland sufferers.

## AMUSEMENTS.

The heat of the early part of last week sickened everybody of confinement, and the natural effect upon places of amusement was depressing. Managers moped, actors wilted, ticket speculators failed, and the dear public perspired. Generally speaking, seats were empty, and ticket racks were full. Toward the end of the week business somewhat revived, but in comparison with last Summer's season, the receipts were nothing.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Signor MUZIO, an estimable gentleman, very patriotically endeavored to assist the cause of Italian unification by giving a series of Italian operas at Niblo's Garden. He failed in the attempt. The artists volunteered with commendable promptitude, but for some reason or other several of them were ill and others indisposed, so that a change of bill became an almost nightly part of the programme. Signors BELLINI, SUSINI, LIMPARTI, TAMARO and ERRANI, and Mmes. TABBACHI, PATTI, GHIONI and CANISSA, deserve all possible credit, as do the eight male and five female choristers; but on the whole we feel called upon to sympathise rather with MUZIO and to rejoice with GARIBALDI.

RISTORI.—We learn from the enterprising Mr. GRAU that RISTORI, with her suite of forty persons, will be here in September early. The new French Theatre is to be greatly improved and somewhat enlarged, the lobbies being taken into the auditorium. That the advent of this noted artist will be a great feature in the life of our metropolis this Fall cannot be doubted. Her *repertoire* will include her most celebrated characters, such as *Medea, Myrrha, Giuditta, Elisabetta, Marie Stuart, Deborrah, Lady Macbeth, Norma, Phedre, Adrienne,* and others of like interest. Of her wonderful achievements in certain *roles*, a Parisian critic well says:

"Though portraying with great power the characters of *Medea* and *Mirra*, of *Phedra* and *Lady Macbeth*, it is, perhaps, in that of *Mary Stuart*—'*la pia misera e la piu bella fra le figlie d'Adams*'—that she has obtained the greatest success. It is probably in this that she will be most highly appreciated in the United States, and not merely from the natural sympathy that has always been felt for the woes of this hapless Queen, this Empress of sorrow, but from the perfection of her acting. It would be difficult to find in the whole range of tragedy a more complete, or a more affecting impersonation than hers. The play in which she appears is an Italian translation of SCHILLER'S drama, and she is now peculiarly fitted, both by her age and peculiar expression of countenance, as well as by her talents, to do justice to the poet's creation. Her representation of the popular idea of the Queen of Scots, and also of the attributes of SCHILLER'S heroine, is most happy. We have witnessed her performance of this part repeatedly, both in Italy and Paris, and always with increased admiration for her talents. It is a favorite play with her countrymen and in some of the scenes they often became almost frantic with excitement. In the famous interview of *Mary* with *Elizabeth*, where the humble suppliant, scorned, outraged and finally repulsed with insult, at length towers in her wrath and hurls back with pride and bitter sarcasm the taunts that had been thrown at her, when she exclaims, "*Figlia d'Anna Bolena, ereditata l'onesta to non hai!*" and when, with uncontrollable fury, she crushes her rival with "*Il trous d'Inghilterra e profanato do una bastarda!*" we have seen the whole audience rise in a body and so deeply moved that the play for some moments could not proceed. Their overwrought feelings at length found an outlet in loud shouts, clapping of hands, waving of handkerchiefs, and such tumults of applause as are very, very rarely witnessed in any theatre. The rendering of this part alone would suffice to show the power and reality of tragic genius."

ITALIAN OPERA.—Mr. MARETZEK, in deference to the despotism of old Sol, has as yet made no formal announcement of his engagements or plan for the coming season. He has reëngaged Miss KELLOGG, Mdlle. POCH, Mdlle. MORENSI, Signors MAZZOLENI, BELLINI and ANTONUCCI. Signor RONCONI, the famous buffo, a new tenor and a prima donna of rare beauty, we learn, are to be here early in September. The new troupe will open at the Brooklyn Academy, where a series of operas will be given independent of the regular alternation season, by which Mr. MARETZEK secures the Winter Garden every other night during EDWIN BOOTH'S engagement at that place.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—The "Octoroon" was by far the most sensational, and consequently the most paying production of last week. It was given for the last time at the Olympic on Saturday night; and this evening the "Ice Witch" will introduce to his friends and the public generally a very popular and pleasing artist, Mr. MARK SMITH. Mr. SMITH is one of the best burlesque actors in the country, and his appearance at this theatre is a healthy indication of the Groverian determination to do his duty by the public. The WEBB Sisters are announced in the same cast.

WINTER GARDEN.—Mr. BROUGHAM'S success in the burlesque of "Columbus Reconstructed" is so marked and genuine, that a change of programme would be folly. It will be repeated nightly for the present.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—DAN BRYANT has continued with fair fortune for a sixth week at Wallack's Theatre. To-night he appears with a good support in the "Colleen Bawn," and if we are correctly advised, will not allow the week to pass without the production of the new drama of "Shamus O'Brien," of which so much has been said, written and promised. The drama is of the Hibernian stamp, "a tale of '98," which means fight, love, misery and patriotism.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The pantomime of "Jack and Gill," as presented by the FOXES at the Museum, is admirable. Everybody should see it, and if we may judge by the audiences, everybody is in a fair way to see it. The Museum proper is doing well; its curiosities are numerous, its eccentricities interesting, its abnormalities extensive. In this connection, we would call attention to a commendable plan of the great P. T. B. The want of an extensive Zoological Garden has long been felt. Several efforts to establish one have been made from time to time, and a few years since, the New-York Legislature granted a charter and allotted a space in the Central Park for that purpose. But the gentlemen who had the subject in hand were inexperienced in this line of business, and they found, upon investigation, that the great expense attending the purchase and maintenance of a complete collection of living animals, placed in a well-arranged Zoological Garden, always far exceeds the receipts; hence, while, as in France and Italy, these institutions are the property of the respective Governments, and are kept up at a large annual outlay, similar establishments in London, Amsterdam, Vienna, &c., are owned and supported by associations of wealthy gentlemen, who contribute large sums annually from their private funds, in addition to all moneys received from visitors. These considerations have hitherto deterred responsible parties from embarking in such a hazardous and expensive enterprise. Some years ago Mr. BARNUM visited all of these institutions abroad, and investigated all the details of their management, their original cost and daily expenses; and, finding that none of them were self-supporting, he announced his intention, at a future day, to establish a Zoological Garden in connection with a Museum, believing that the constant succession of novelties which he could introduce into the latter department would attract such multitudes of visitors as would make the whole a source of pecuniary profit, especially as he purposed duplicating his living animals, and would thus be enabled, during eight months in a year, to dispatch a menagerie through the country, as he had already done, at a profit. The burning of the American Museum, in July last, afforded a good opportunity for Mr. BARNUM to inaugurate his long-cherished enterprise. Before the bricks of his burning Museum were cold, he sold his land lease for $200,000 cash, and forthwith started a new Museum up Broadway. His adaptation to the business, coupled with a lavish outlay, and his extensive business connections, at home and abroad, soon enabled him to collect a larger number of interesting curiosities than it would seem possible to get together in so short a space of time. But, from the beginning of his new enterprise, Mr. BARNUM'S whole study has been how best to arrange a permanent and ever-increasing Zoological Garden in connection with his Museum. The public will be glad to learn that this he has, at last, satisfactorily and successfully accomplished. A combination has just been formed by uniting Barnum's Museum and the famous Van Amburgh's Menagerie, the latter being owned and managed by experienced showmen of worth, and which, at present, consists of two immense traveling zoological collections, containing specimens of nearly every living bird and animal that has ever been exhibited. A charter for an association, with a capital of two millions of dollars, has been obtained from the Connecticut Legislature, and thirty acres of land have been purchased in the vicinity of Bridgeport, Conn., on which are being erected suitable buildings and glass edifices, for breeding and acclimating the animals, birds, etc., and for training some of them for public performances.

At a future day, an entire square or more, higher up-town, will be required for this mammoth show. Until such an establishment is reared, a new building, of forty by two hundred feet, adjoining the present Museum, has been secured. In the several halls now open, and to be immediately erected, almost every rare and curious thing, from all parts of the globe, will be gathered. Living animals, from every region and clime, will be confined in cages suitable for their exhibition; and, besides these, a feature will be introduced, in the shape of whales, sea-cows, walrus, seals and the many wonderful creatures of the deep, plashing in their native element, and swimming about in gigantic aquariums. Preserved specimens in every branch of natural history, and scientific curiosities of every description, will be provided, and will not only yield pleasure to the merely curious, but will also render substantial gratification to the student. Relics of "ye olden time," to remind us of the times, manners, and customs of our ancestors, and curious things, to give us an idea of the habits and methods of life of foreign nations and savage tribes, will also be collected.

A pleasant feature in the establishment is that an interesting portion of the immense concern is to be thrown open to the public, to be enjoyed, under proper restrictions for the preservation of order, like the Louvre in Paris, the British Museum in London, and some other governmental museums abroad, free of any charge for admission. Many gifts of curiosities from American citizens and others abroad have been received, and it is probable that when this feature is generally known many more will be found to gravitate toward the great collection, so that ere long we may find, among hosts of lesser curiosities presented, contributions of paintings, sculpture, armor and other valuable donations, which may even rival the famous "Elgin Marbles" in interest. All of these are to be properly labeled and catalogued, with the names of donors, and collected into a free department, which is to be maintained by the company at their own expense and by the profits arising from the other departments.

**Fox's Old Bowery.**—Sandford's Minstrels are delighting the residents of Fox's parish.

**Bleecker-street Circus.**—Chiarini's Circus opens to-day under a mammoth Palace Pavilion in Bleecker-street, between Perry and Charles-street. It has been doing an excellent business and well deserves the patronage received.

**The Ballet—Jarrett and Palmer.**—The manager of Niblo's Garden has closed the theatre that opportunity may be had for extensive alterations needed by the coming troupe of Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer. The event of the season will be the production of a grand fairy spectacularism called the "Black Crook," by Chas. Barras, for which a grand Parisian ballet troupe is coming, consisting of fifty "beautiful and fascinating damsels," under the direction of Sig. Costa. The "Palace of Dew Drops," the "Haunt of the Naiads" and the "Incantation Scene" are said to be miracles of mechanic and scenic art, made at great expense and with every attention to detail and finish.

## INDIANA.

### Abstract of Gov. Morton's New-Albany Speech.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

Louisville, Wednesday Night, July 18, 1866.

Gov. Morton, sitting, read to-day, with a clear and loud voice, a compact and cogent campaign speech to a very large and earnest crowd of his Indiana and Kentucky friends at New-Albany. His main points, as I noted and arranged them, were:

1. When "Democrats" now resolve, as they did on the 28th ult., at their New-Albany Congressional Convention, that the war was "just and necessary" on our part, they stultify all they have said and done for the last six years, and contradict and nullify every other plank in their platform; but they will be held to the record, and cannot be relieved from their great responsibilities and crushing load of odium by the cheap discovery that the war was "just and necessary" sixteen months after it was ended. If the war was "just and necessary" on our part, then, of course, the rebellion was wicked, and rebels ought to be punished and excluded from Congress.

2. The people are aroused to the great issue, and will meet it like men and patriots. Shall the Constitutional Amendment be adopted? Shall the Government be kept in loyal hands? Shall the Union soldier be preferred and honored over the Confederate? Shall security be taken against future rebellion? If so, what security? What shall be the status and condition of the rebellious inhabitants of the rebel States? Upon what terms shall they be admitted back to the enjoyment of political rights?

3. By the last apportionment, allowing one representative for every 125,000 people, the white population of the eleven rebel States would entitle them to forty-two representatives, and the colored population, now that Slavery is abolished, and each negro counts as one person, would entitle them to thirty representatives more. As the Constitution now stands, their late masters will have thirty votes in Congress and the Electoral College on the negro's account—just equal to the united vote of Indiana and Ohio, with 3,642,000 white people. The white people of these rebel States, nineteen-twentieths of whom are rebels and were engaged in the rebellion, and whose every Senator and Representative elect in nine out of the eleven States is a rebel and wholly unable to take the test oath, can vote down Ohio and Indiana by representing the negroes, who are stripped of all political rights whatever. Thirty votes in Congress that have no constituency! Thirty votes as from thirty rotten boroughs under the English system! Yet the "Democratic Party," the par excellence friends of a "white man's government," demand that Southern rebels shall retain this enormous advantage of negro representation, whereby each one of them has sixty per cent. more of power in the Government than has a citizen of Indiana, Ohio, New-York, or any other Northern State.

4. To correct this shameful abuse and injustice, this gross, monstrous, intolerable inequality, Congress has passed an amendment, the effect of whose second section will be to exclude the negro population from being counted, in making up the basis of representation in any State in which the negroes are denied the right of suffrage. The principle enunciated thereby is, whenever there is a race of people deemed unworthy or unfit to receive and enjoy political rights, they shall not be made the basis for conferring political rights and powers upon others. This section is intended to equalize the representation, and proceeds directly upon the hypothesis that suffrage is regulated by the several States, and makes the basis of representation depend upon the action had by the States on that subject.

5. The first clause of the first section of the proposed amendment declares who shall be citizens of the United States, but gives no right, power or privilege to citizens of the United States which they have not always possessed. And its second clause declares that citizens of the United States, as such, though they may not be citizens of any State, have certain great privileges or immunities which are not to be abridged or interfered with by the laws of any State, and is intended to throw the equal personal and proprietary protection of the law around every person who may be within the jurisdiction of any State, whether citizen or alien, without regard to condition or residence. The rights and immunities of a citizen of the United States are to enjoy civil rights and to go into any and all the States, and there acquire that citizenship, and enjoy such political rights, in addition to civil, as the States respectively may confer on their citizens, and this section meets these two obligations. It only defines who shall be recognized and treated as citizens of the United States, therefore does not confer negro suffrage. Yet, despite its clear meaning and manifest spirit and purpose, it is desperately argued, to redeem a desperate cause, that it confers the right of suffrage upon negroes in Indiana and every other State. It is one of the most flagrant and impudent attempts to practice a fraud upon the public mind of which I have any knowledge, and should be held up to general execration and contempt. No proposition of constitutional law is better settled than that a person may be a citizen of the United States and yet not a citizen of any State; that what constitutes citizenship in a State depends upon its Constitution and laws; that the right of suffrage is not a privilege or immunity of citizens of the United States as such, nor of the citizens of a State as such, but is regulated, bestowed or withheld by the several States—conferred upon such citizens of the State as the Constitution and laws thereof prescribe.

6. The justice of the third section, providing that the offices shall not hereafter be held by perjured rebels, appeals to the heart of every loyal man as a self-evident proposition.

7. The fourth section explains itself so clearly and satisfactorily to every loyal mind that no comment is necessary. Whoever, understanding this section, opposes it, must be in favor either of repudiation, of assuming the rebel war debt, or of paying the rebels for their slaves.

8. The Democratic Party, or the new party to be formed out of it in Philadelphia, whatever name or shape it may assume, will be the same old Copperhead concern, composed of the same men, clothed with the same history, and plotting the same dishonors and disasters to the country. It will inevitably be, from the origin and terms of its Convention call, and the nature of its component elements, a secession party, a virtually Pro-Slavery party, and a repudiating party, except upon the condition of assuming and paying the rebel war debt, and paying the rebels for their slaves. We say to the Democratic Party, you have levied these taxes; you have created this public debt; you have inflated the price of gold; and, if you were placed in power this day, you have no remedy against the high taxes you have levied but repudiation.

9. Should the Democratic Party, or the Philadelphia "National Union Party," come into power, they would abolish all punishments, disabilities and penalties for treason; defeat all amendments to the Constitution; prevent representation from being equalized, and retain in the hands of the rebels, for all time, the unjust advantages they now possess; virtually reduce to Slavery every freedman; drive from official place every Union man, and ostracise, or drive into exile, and confiscate the property of every Union man in the rebel States. In short, do all in their power to undo the results of the war; to repair the damages the rebels have sustained; reassert the principles upon which the rebellion was founded; and accomplish by legislation and fraud the original scheme of secession and national infamy and destruction which was defeated on the field of battle.

10. There can be but two parties in Kentucky, Indiana, or elsewhere—the one composed of rebels, their advocates and friends, distinguished by their advocacy of the miserable dogmas of State Rights, immediate and unconditional restoration of rebels to power, and political equality of rebels and loyal men, by their favor of the most radical measures to realize those dogmas, and by their self-seeking appeals to the lowest passions that sway the human heart—the other composed of the unconditional Union men who have preserved the Government, and would keep it in loyal hands, and pursue to their legitimate conclusion the principles upon which they prosecuted the war.

11. Whoever opposes the Constitutional Amendment and enters the Philadelphia Convention, is lost to the Union party, and must be set down as against us, whether he be the President, a Cabinet Minister, or your next door neighbor. PONTIAC.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Sunday, July 22.

THE TENNESSEE ADMISSION.

The Senate's action yesterday on the Tennessee resolution necessitates its return to the House for concurrence in the Senate's amendments, which are very material. They struck out the House preamble and inserted one of their own, and also amended the resolution so that the joint resolution as amended reads as follows:

*Whereas*, In the year 1861, the Government of the State of Tennessee was seized upon and taken possession of by persons in hostility to the United States, and the inhabitants of said State, in pursuance of an act of Congress were declared to be in a state of insurrection against the United States; and whereas, said State Government can only be restored to its former political relations in the Union by the consent of the law-making power of the United States; and whereas, the people of the said State did, on the 22d of February, 1865, by a large popular vote adopt and ratify a Constitution and Government whereby Slavery was abolished and the ordinances and laws of secession and debts contracted under the same were declared null and void; and whereas, a State Government has been organized under said Constitution, which has ratified the amendment to the Constitution of the United States abolishing Slavery, and also the amendment proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and has done other acts proclaiming and denoting loyalty; therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled*, That the State of Tennessee is hereby restored to her former proper practical relations to the Union, and is again entitled to be represented by Senators and Representatives in Congress.

In its present shape the resolution is regarded with more favor by the extreme Radicals. The chief points in the preamble are that it recites that because Tennessee has done these things she is entitled to representation, and the assertion that the restoration of these rights belongs exclusively to the law-making power. The resolution was amended by striking out those words which by implication committed Congress to admitting any member willing to take the test oath. Many Senators remarked that they were unwilling to assent to the dangerous proposition of pledging themselves in advance to admit any member willing to take the oath.

Mr. Sumner, consistent with his devotion to the principle of negro suffrage, sought to amend the resolution so as to provide that Tennessee be admitted when she shall have enfranchised her black male citizens. The proposition received four votes, viz.: Brown, Pomeroy, Sumner, and Wade. On the final passage of the resolution there were four votes in the negative, viz.: Brown, of Missouri, and Sumner, of Massachusetts, Republicans; and Buckalew, of Pennsylvania, and McDougal, of California, Democrats. The House will, undoubtedly, concur promptly to-morrow, and the resolution will be at once sent to the President.

A MUDDLE ON TENNESSEE.

A dispatch was received here to-night from Nashville from high authority, stating that there was no quorum present when the resolution adopting the amendment to the Constitution of the United States was passed, and therefore it failed. There were 54 who voted for the amendment, and 56 were requisite to form a quorum. The presiding officer peremptorily refuses to certify that such a resolution has passed the Legislature, there being no quorum present. There is much speculation as to the course the President will pursue with regard to the joint resolution and preamble passed by the House in the form it comes from the Senate. We have good authority for saying that the President will sign the joint resolution inasmuch as it provides for the admission of the Tennessee Representatives, but he will protest against the sending of this matter to him, because he has nothing whatever to do with the admission of members of Congress, and he will further protest that the preamble does not state the truth inasmuch as it asserts that the Tennessee Legislature has adopted the proposed amendment to the Constitution, when in fact it has not been adopted by a quorum of both branches of the Legislature. The President has repeatedly in his annual message to Congress, and in several instances since, declared that he has nothing to do with the admission of members of Congress. Congress has by concurrent resolution thus far disposed of the whole subject matter and it is not clear how at this time he can be forced to participate on the admission of members of Congress by a mere technical form of resolutions, viz: by passing a joint instead of concurrent resolution. It is believed the President will waive his objection to mere forms and questionable powers of the Executive, in order to accomplish the paramount object of admitting loyal Representatives who should long since have been participating in the proceedings of Congress.

ADJOURNMENT DELAYED.

So many of the members of the House favorable to an early adjournment of Congress have left, that yesterday Mr. Conkling of New-York, succeeded in putting through the House by the close vote of 59 to 54, a resolution providing for a sort of double-back action recess, that is, Congress to meet on Tuesday, the 2d day of October next, if any emergency requires it, if not to meet on Saturday the 1st day of December, and then adjourn to Monday the 3d day of December, the first day of the second session—the object of all this being to limit the President's power of removal to the same extent as when Congress is absolutely in session. It is hardly probable that it will pass the Senate. Certain of the extreme Radicals seem seized with panic-stricken fear that something terrible is going to happen, and they therefore insist that Congress should do something extraordinary, undignified, or foolish, so as to surely weaken it before the country, and to render it still further assailable by its opponents in the coming campaign.

DAVIS AND THE ASSASSINATION.

Gov. Boutwell yesterday, in some remarks growing out of a personal explanation by Mr Roberts as to what were his rights as a member of the Judiciary Committee, stated that the Committee had never yet come to any conclusion as to what should be advised as the action of the House, or even that any action should be advised at all, with reference to the matter of the complicity of Jeff. Davis with the assassination of Mr. Lincoln. He also said that they had not arrived at any conclusion as to the value of the evidence, or that it possessed any value at all.

RESIGNATION OF GEN. ROUSSEAU.

Gen. Rousseau received the reprimand of the Speaker, yesterday, according to the previous judgment of the House, in the Grinnell affair, but not until after a disreputable two hours' struggle upon a hundred points of order growing out of two things, viz.: the speech which the House permitted Gen. Rousseau to make and his resignation, which he sent to the Speaker's desk prior to the reprimand. Judge Spalding offered a resolution that in view of the resignation Gen. Rousseau be discharged from custody, and the latter announced his willingness to receive the reprimand in his private capacity, but insisted that his resignation relieved him from punishment as a Representative. The House, however, refused to entertain Spalding's resolution, and refused to accept the resignation, insisting upon the reprimand, which the Speaker administered. Its brevity and good taste were highly commended on all sides. Gen. Rousseau considers his resignation as having taken effect, and that he is no longer a member of the House.

EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES.

Senator Wilson has made several efforts of late to take up the Equalization of Bounties Bill, but has not succeeded. It is probable now that it will be appended to the Omnibus Appropriation Bill.

THE TAX ON SPIRITS.

The new Internal Revenue Law regulating the manufacture of distilled spirits goes into effect on the 1st of September, and the Government expresses its intention of seizing upon the first prominent cases of violation, for the purpose of testing its provisions to the fullest extent.

THE NEUTRALITY LAWS.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House have completed an elaborate report on the subject of the Neutrality Laws, and will, it is understood, recommend a thorough revision of the statutes affecting our neutral relations with other Governments.

THE NEW ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate have agreed to report favorably upon the nomination of Mr. Stanbery for the position of Attorney-General.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Mr. Randall's nomination still hangs fire. It would not be surprising if he was simply left unconfirmed without being rejected.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Gen. Rusley, Inspector of the Quartermaster's Department, left Washington on Friday for a general inspection of the depots and posts on the Plains and throughout the Department of the Pacific. His trip is with a view to reductions, etc., and will embrace Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, Montana, California, Oregon and Washington. He will be absent several months.

FENIANS RELEASED.

The State Department has been advised that the following Fenian prisoners in Ireland have been released on condition of returning directly to the United States: Daniel J. Mykens, Col. Burke, Bernard McDermot, Edward Morley and —— Kerwan.

MEXICO.

The official report sent to the headquarters of the Austrian troops in Mexico shows that the number of Austrian troops engaged at Camargo on the 16th ult., when Olvera was defeated, was 270, of whom 130 were killed, including all the officers, 126 taken prisoners, and 14 missing.

Letters from Gen. Diaz, commanding the Eastern Military Division of the Mexican Republic, dated at Jochi Oaxaca, June 24, have been received here. The following is an extract:

"Gen. Inqueroa reports that he defeated the Austrian column which attacked him at Soyaltepec, and followed the enemy up to the walls of Tehuacan, causing the Austrians great losses in killed, wounded, prisoners, and missing. The Indian inhabitants of the villages from Soyaltepec to the valley of Tehuacan joined very heartily in the campaign against the French, and succeeded in taking a good number of prisoners. The Austrians returned to Tehuacan with half the number they took to Soyaltepec. Hacotalpam was on the eve of being abandoned by the French."

## THE PACIFIC COAST.

### Accident to the International Telegraph Steamer—Receipts of Gold—The Cattle Plague—Indian Troubles in Idaho.

San Francisco, Saturday, July 21.

The United States steamer *Saginaw*, which sailed recently for Victoria and Petropaulowski, encountered heavy weather and has returned to Ware Island to refit. The extent of the damage to the vessel is not reported.

Three millions of dollars in treasure have been received from the interior during the present month.

A disease among the cattle is reported in San Joaquin County. They die suddenly.

A Ruby City (Idaho) letter says much excitement was created there by intelligence that Capt. Jennings and party, 50 miles distant, were surrounded by Indians; 200 volunteers went to the rescue, but on their arrival the Indians had disappeared. The besieged party fought two days without food. They killed 40 Indians and lost but one man.

Mining shares are generally dull: Ophir, $290; Imperial, $94; Gould & Curry, $700; Savage, $900; Yellow Jacket, $550; Crown Point, $780; Chollar, $185. Legal tenders unchanged.

### The Philadelphia Convention.

Philadelphia, Sunday, July 22.

State Senator Wallace, Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of Pennsylvania, announces the appointment of the full delegation to the Convention of the 14th of August, as follows:

Ex.-Govs. Porter, Bigler and W. H. Packer and Chief Justice Woodward are delegates at large, and Judges Ellis, Lewis, Jerry Black, Campbell and Packer, and Frank Hughes, George M. Wharton and Charles Brown are among the District delegates.

### A New-York Mail-Bag Stolen.

Montreal, Sunday, July 22.

The New-York mail-bag, due in this city at 11:30 o'clock last night, was stolen from the Bonaventura station shortly after the arrival of the train, and has not yet been found. It is not known to whom to attach the slightest suspicion, and it is not believed that the loss is very large from the fact that it is not said that the mail contained any registered letters. The theft was an adroit and hasty one, as the bag was seen at the station but a few minutes before and officially handled.

### The Cholera at Tybee.

Savannah, Ga., Sunday, July 22.

Seven new cases of cholera occurred among the troops on Tybee Island, yesterday. Five additional deaths, including Lieut. J. T. Mayes, have also occurred. Twelve deaths have taken place in all since the troops left New-York. The passengers on board the steamer *San Salvador*, are all well.

The reports about Cholera in this City, are erroneous.

### Return of Stolen Property.

Brunswick, Me., Saturday, July 21.

Mr. Butterfield, the Cashier of the Bowdoinham National Bank, received yesterday, by express from Portland, his pocket-book containing notes and papers that was among the booty taken by the robbers of that bank.

## THE LIQUOR BUSINESS.

### The Excise Law in Force in Kings, Queens and Richmond Counties.

Scarcely a noteworthy fact was anywhere to be found in this City, yesterday, in connection with the liquor traffic. Everybody who chose to open his doors and expose liquor for sale was permitted to do so without any interference from the enjoined and restrained Police, and nobody feared the unwelcome intrusion of a policeman while he was quietly indulging in his lager. All that the patrolmen of the Police force had to do with places where liquors were sold on their respective posts was to jot down the fact and report it to their superior officers, and they, in turn, were required to make up lists to be forwarded to the Central Department—for what purpose the Lord only knows. Many licensed venders threw open their doors yesterday—or, rather, threw them half open, as was the rule with the unlicensed dealers, and as has been the custom on Sundays for years past, and it is estimated that liquor was dispensed at upward of 2,000 bars.

So many liquor-stores being open, and there being no impediment whatever to bibulous indulgence, there was, consequently, no remarkable gathering in any place, and with neither a crowd to create disturbance nor any cause for excited discussion if there had been a multitude in any liquor-store, the day passed quietly and was almost barren of incident.

ON STATEN ISLAND.

Orders reached Capt. Holbrook and his men, on Saturday afternoon, directing them to make arrests on Sunday, under the third section of the Excise Law, forbidding any person to publicly keep or sell, give away, or dispose of liquors, *without license*, and on Saturday evening the Captain gave all venders on the Island a fair warning. But yesterday morning nearly every unlicensed dealer on the northern and eastern shores threw his doors as wide open as they ever were, and awaited the attentions of the Police. These they received during the forenoon. The officers scattered at an early hour from their headquarters into Middletown, Castleton, and Southfield, and wherever they found a dealer publicly exposing liquors for sale, they took him into custody. They did not attempt to force the doors that were hastily closed on their approach, nor did they interfere with places in which only soda-water was to be seen; but if, on passing a dram-shop, they saw indisputable evidence of liquor-selling and liquor-drinking, they then arrested the landlord or barkeeper.

Two of the Justices—namely, Frain and Tierney—sat at their dwellings, awaiting the arrival of policemen and their prisoners, and no sooner had a prisoner entered these novel court-rooms than the magistrate released him on his own recognisance, bidding him respond to any indictment which might at any time be found by the Grand Inquest of the County. The morning's entertainment consisted of the arrest and dismissal of twenty-six venders, and in the afternoon the performance was repeated. In Southfield, embracing Vanderbilt's Landing and Clifton, Judge Vaughan gave the dram-sellers no little uneasiness by making it known in advance that he intended to respect the law, and aware of the Judge's intention, the dealers were compelled to conduct their business with extreme caution. But in Edgewater, Stapleton, New-Brighton, Port Richmond, and elsewhere, not a few dealers sold as openly as though no law had ever been enacted. They were sure of immediate release in the event of arrest, and moreover, they had been assured that if they should ever be summoned before a Staten Island Jury, that unique body of citizens would surely either acquit or disagree. Certain of the dealers professed to have ascertained from careful reading that Judges Gilbert and Lott had merely decided that the Legislature may constitutionally insist upon license being taken out by every dealer, but that they had not affirmed the constitutionality of the existing law. But whether the law is constitutional or void, these dealers are willing to trust themselves in the hands of a Richmond County jury.

From noonday down to 6 o'clock last evening all the Island boats down were loaded down with passengers; but the travelers were mainly family parties, and as there were no ill-mannered youths on board to disturb them, the trips were as enjoyable as could have been desired. A little closer regard to time by the pilot of the 3 o'clock boat from Edgewater would have saved annoyance to a number of persons who expected to come up at that hour. The boat left at about five minutes before 3 o'clock.

IN BROOKLYN.

Lager-beer saloons and gardens were open everywhere in the Western District, and Gambrinus ruled with undisputed sway; but the venders of stronger drinks were visited by the Police, and required to close their shops or walk off to the Police-stations. About sixty arrests were made. Licensed dealers generally complied with the letter of the law, and kept their places "completely and effectually closed." Those of their number who carefully read the Police order observed that it discriminated in their favor, in requiring Policemen to make arrests under the third section of the law, of dealers who might be found selling or exposing liquors for sale *without license*.

In the Eastern District the following-named venders were arrested for exposing liquors for sale without license; William Leury, No. 145 Grand-street; Jeremiah Brown, corner of North Seventh and First streets; Adolph Saah, No. 45½ South Seventh-street; Henry C. Pope, corner of South Seventh and Second streets; Patrick Cooney, corner of North First and Second streets; Emma Rohall. All the above were bailed by Justice Dailey, yesterday morning, to appear for examination on the 27th and 28th insts.

The following arrests were made yesterday by the Police of the Forty-seventh Precinct, wherever that may be: Richard Heisenbuttle, Union-avenue, near Box-street; Patrick Hennessy, Dupont-street, near Union-avenue; Charles Plath, corner of Eagle and Liberty streets; Ellen Clark, corner of Eagle and Liberty streets; John Dohling, corner of Union-avenue and Eagle-street; John Butcher, corner of Freeman-street and Union-avenue; Louis Miller, corner of India and Washington streets; James Morgan, Washington-street, near India; William Hampton, corner of India and Franklin streets; C. Drage, corner of Noble and Franklin streets; George Nieb, Greenpoint-avenue; H. W. Wieboldt, corner of Meeker-avenue and Smith-street; James Scanlan, Quay-street, near Franklin; James McMail, Quay-street. The above are to be examined before Justice Dailey this morning.

IN HOBOKEN.

As usual on a Summer Sunday afternoon, the Barclay and Christopher street boats were nearly swamped by the vast multitudes which crowded their decks, and the shady, breezy sidewalk from the Hoboken ferry gates up to the Elysian Fields was an almost unbroken column of pedestrians. The public houses near the ferry drove a thriving trade, and nobody who had the requisite quantity of fractional currency was suffered to go away thirsty. There was no reportable breach of the peace.

AT CONEY ISLAND.

The Coney Island boats and cars went down crowded all the afternoon, and the number of visitors at the various public houses was quite as great as a week ago yesterday, when the landlords were not restrained from selling such beverages as their guests might demand. Liquors were not publicly exposed for sale; but a little of the masonry of the traffic brought to bear, yielded copious draughts of lager-beer behind the screens.

## CHOLERA.

### The Official and Unofficial Reports—A Hospital in Brooklyn.

The official bulletin of the Board of Health, which we reproduce below, show an encouraging decrease in the number of reported and verified cases of cholera in this City and Brooklyn yesterday, as compared with the frightful record of Saturday, and the Brooklyn death record for the week, as compiled from the Burial Permit Book, shows fewer deaths than were supposed to have occurred. From Governor's and Hart's Islands the disease is less virulent than on Friday and Saturday, and the latest tidings from Hunter's Point—a cholera nest—are that the Sanitary Inspectors had gained the mastery, there being now in that region only a few cases of diarrhœal disease. It is hoped that we may not again experience a visitation like that of Friday and Saturday. We learn that Dr. Andrews, whose death, of cholera, is noticed in the official bulletin below, was one of the Sanitary Inspectors of the Board of Health, recently employed in Brooklyn. In justice to the Sanitary Inspectors it should be said that several errors crept into our unofficial cholera report of yesterday morning, one of which was that an Inspector had interfered with a medical practitioner who had a cholera case in hand. The Inspector merely visited the patient, and finding a physician with proper remedies and disinfectants, reported the facts, as was his duty.

THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN

in the office of the Sanitary Superintendent, covering the twenty-four hours ending at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was as follows:

1. Thomas Reilly, aged 40 years, a native of Ireland, living at No. 170 East Twenty-eighth-street, was taken ill with symptoms of cholera at 1 o'clock on Saturday morning. The Inspectors found the premises in good order. They were disinfected.

2. Mary Daniels, living at No. 49 Mott-street, was taken sick with cholera on Friday night, was in collapse at 8 A. M. on Saturday, and died during the afternoon. Premises disinfected.

3. Andrew Martin, aged 28 years, a native of Ireland, seaman, was admitted to the New-York Hospital suffering with intermittent fever, having arrived in the steamer *New-York*, from Aspinwall. Early on Saturday morning symptoms of cholera showed themselves, and in the afternoon the patient was in collapse, when seen by the Inspector. He died on Sunday.

4. Elizabeth Jones, living at No. 161 East Eleventh-street, was reported ill of cholera on Saturday afternoon. The premises were disinfected.

5. Dr. Thomas D. Andrews, aged 42 years, a native of New-York, living in Brooklyn, while visiting friends at No. 48 Jackson-street, New-York, on Saturday, was suddenly taken ill. He died of cholera at 5 o'clock on Sunday morning. Premises disinfected.

6. Mrs. Rose Dunn, aged 38 years, a native of Ireland, living at No. 6 Goerck-street, is reported by the Inspector ill of cholera on Sunday. Premises disinfected. [6:20 P. M.—Inspector reports that the patient is improving.]

7. Thomas Lyons, 52 years of age, living at No. 264 East Twelfth-street, third floor, is reported ill of cholera to-day (Sunday.) Premises disinfected.

The three cases of reported cholera at No. 284 Mott-street no longer present any symptoms of that disease, and the patients are in favorable condition.

Subsequent to the posting of the bulletin, Dr. Emerson, in charge of the New-York Health Office, was notified that Margaret Guthrie, a native of Ireland, aged 50 years, was taken down by diarrhœa on Friday, exhibited symptoms of cholera on Saturday, and was in a collapse yesterday afternoon. The Doctor sent disinfectants. It was also reported that Mary Wilson, of No. 84 Clarkson-street, a colored woman, aged 64 years, who dwelt over a private stable and had eaten imprudently of stale vegetables, was prostrated, yesterday afternoon, with rice-water discharges and other symptoms of cholera. The people of the house being unwilling to keep her there, she was sent, in collapse, to Bellevue Hospital.

CHOLERA POISON IN BROOKLYN.

Our Brooklyn report says that the cholera poison has spread in the unclean Twelfth Ward of that city to such an extent that the Health Board have found it necessary to create a Cholera Hospital at the intersection of Van Brunt-street and Hamilton-avenue. The main building was formerly a market. It is of brick, 50 feet front and 75 feet deep, with basement, two stories in height and windows on three sides. An adjoining building, triangular in form, has also been secured. It is 30 feet front by 35 feet deep, with three stories and basement. The main building is used for the accommodation of cholera patients. The other building is intended for the well portion of those families where cholera has existed. It is the intention of the health authorities to clear out all the houses where cholera exists, and remove the families to the new hospital. Yesterday, several families were removed from their residences. There are few facilities in the buildings at present, but to-day arrangements are probably to be made to afford proper accommodation for such patients as it may seem desirable to move.

The residents of the vicinity objected very strenuously to the creation of a hospital in that neighborhood; but being convinced of the necessity of the measure, at length consented, and were yesterday engaged in aiding the families of the sufferers by contributions of food and money. Mayor Booth, Mr. Dadson, John Rielly, John Mendez and others were at the new hospital and did all they could in aid of the sufferers. Drs. Conklin and Crane, of the Board of Health, with their assistants, are doing all in their power in aid of those who are now ill.

The following cases of cholera were officially reported on Saturday and yesterday, nearly all in the Twelfth Ward:

Mary Murray, Walcott-street, fourth door from Richards-street. In collapse 10:15 A. M., July 20.

John Fullam, Walcott-street, between Van Brunt and Richards streets; 2 A. M., July 20; better at 9:30 A. M. Will recover.

Frederick Scheffman, Conover, near Dikeman-street; taken at 1 A. M., July 19. Died July 20.

Geo. Scheffman, same residence; taken at 7 A. M., July 19. Died at 2 P. M. same day.

Mary Gilroy, Walcott-street, sixth house from Richards-street; vomiting, purging, cramps and partial collapse. Had rallied somewhat since the visit of the Inspector.

John J. Dodd, aged 44, No. 2 Red Hook-lane; painter's diarrhœa for two days; taken with vomiting at 10 P. M., 20th, cramps and usual symptoms of cholera. Improving.

The total number of deaths in Brooklyn for the past week, as shown by the burial permits, is as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Saturday | 67 | Wednesday | 117 |
| Sunday and Monday | 86 | Thursday | 71 |
| Tuesday | 57 | Friday | 65 |
| Total | | | 463 |

CLOSING THE FAT-MELTING ESTABLISHMENTS.

As noted in yesterday morning's Times, the Board of Health will this morning close those fat-melting establishments within the compactly built parts of the city which have not been rendered inoffensive to their respective neighborhoods, and Metropolitan Policemen are to be detailed to guard their doors and prevent the building of fires. The Board has sought every conceivable means of abating these nuisances, and Dr. Moreau Morris has been on special duty among them a month or more, striving to induce the proprietors to make their works unobjectionable; but he found those gentlemen indisposed to move, except under coercion, and hence the action in the premises.

INQUEST IN A CHOLERA CASE.

Edward Kerrie lay ill several days, last week, in an upper room of No. 61 Chambers-street. His complaint was said to be chronic diarrhœa. He received only slight medical attendance, and was on Saturday reported much better; but on his attendant entering the room yesterday morning, he found the patient lying on the floor, quite dead, and perfectly nude. Coroner Naumann commenced an inquest, and his deputy, Thos. Robinson, M. D., examined the remains and expressed the opinion that death was the result of cholera, he having discovered traces of rice-water discharges. The body was removed to the Morgue, and there the inquest is to be concluded to-day. Deceased was a resident of the western part of this State, and 35 years of age.

## GENERAL CITY NEWS.

**Burglar Arrested.**—Bernard R. Sweeney forced an entrance yesterday morning into the dining saloon of Robert G. Gardner, No. 505 East Houston-street, when he stole a box of cigars and a few other articles. He was arrested on the corner of Water and Pike streets by Officer Van Ranst, of the Seventh Precinct, with the property in his possession. The prisoner was held for trial by Justice Shandley. He is 19 years of age and a native of Ireland.

**Grand Larceny.**—Officer Heape, of the Fourth Precinct, arrested Peter Bernard, a seaman, yesterday, on a charge of having stolen a pocket-book containing $40 from Mary Fisher, living on the corner of Water and Roosevelt streets. On being arraigned before Alderman McBrien at the Tombs Court, the complainant stated that the prisoner had slept in the house on Saturday, and on rising yesterday morning went into her room and took the wallet. The prisoner was committed for trial.

**A Dishonest Watchman.**—The mate of the brig *Sarah*, Geo. C. Berry, left the vessel in charge of Timothy McCarthy, at Pier No. 50 East River. About 3 o'clock yesterday morning Officer Duff, of the Seventh Precinct, saw some one handing a bag over the side to McCarthy, which on examination proved to contain $36 worth of coffee and a sounding machine. The watchman was arrested and locked up for trial by Justice Shandley.

**Larceny from the Person.**—As Mrs. Sarah Maginn, of No. 28 East Broadway, was passing through that street, near Catharine, on Saturday night, she was approached by Francis Kelly, who seized her pocket-book containing $20 and ran off. He was was soon after arrested by Officer O'Connor, of the Seventh Precinct. Yesterday morning he was committed for trial by Justice Shandley.

**Fire in Greenwich-avenue.**—About 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the second story of dwelling No. 7 Greenwich-avenue, occupied by Leon Beausjondry. The flames were extinguished before any great damage was occasioned. Loss on furniture, $200. Insured in the Continental Insurance Company. Damage to building, about $100. Fully insured in City companies.

**Young Men's Christian Association.**—"What means shall be employed for the improvement of the social condition of Young Men?" will be the subject of an essay by Verranus Morse, M. D., at the monthly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association, at the rooms No. 161 Fifth-avenue, corner of Twenty-second-street, this (Monday) evening, at 8 o'clock.

**Fell from a Window.**—About 1 o'clock, yesterday morning, Theodore J. Mills, aged 30 years, and residing at No. 49 Sullivan-street, fell out from rear third-story window, having his right thigh and two ribs seriously fractured by the fall. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital by Officer Eakins, of the Eighth Precinct.

## BROOKLYN NEWS.

**Desperate Affray between a Prussian and Austrian—The Former Fearfully Stabbed.**—About 4 o'clock yesterday morning, an Austrian named George Schieferlin got into a quarrel with a Prussian named Alexander Woolf, at the lager-beer saloon No. 176 First-street, E. D., in the course of which the Austrian drew a formidable jack-knife and stabbed the Prussian repeatedly about the arms and head, inflicting fearful wounds. Woolf's nose was nearly cut off his face, and other wounds, deep and jagged, were noticed about his face and shoulders. The wounded man was attended by Dr. Joseph Creamer, and his assailant was arrested by Officer Frank McQuade, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, and locked up. The quarrel arose in the course of a discussion of the merits of the existing war between Austria and Prussia. The prisoner is a young man of good appearance, 21 years of age. Both parties board at the place where the quarrel occurred.

**Capture of Youthful Pugilists.**—Yesterday afternoon Officer Depew, of the Forty-seventh Precinct, made a descent upon a gang of prize-fighters and roughs in Wyckoff's woods, near the corner of Van Cott and Kingsland avenues, Greenpoint, who were congregated to witness a prize-fight between two feather-weights, named Thomas Kenny, aged 15, and Thomas Slaver, aged 16, both belonging in Williamsburgh. About fifteen rounds had been fought when the officer arrived at the ground, both boys being badly punished and breathing heavily. The principals were arrested and locked up, while the backers effected their escape.

### Baden-Baden.

GERMANY.

Information having been received here by some visitors lately arrived that certain injurious reports are afloat, and spreading on the Continent and abroad in regard to this our watering-place, it is our duty to contradict these reports in the most positive manner by the following statements:

*The entertainments* at the Conversation House and buildings connected with it have, up to this date, been conducted on the same liberal scale as in the foregoing seasons, nor have they suffered the least interruption, and are positively to be continued in the same manner to the close of the season, including the usual concerts, reunions, the Italian Opera (which this year gives a greater number of performances) and the races.

*The salubrity of our climate* and the usual satisfactory *sanitary condition* of our town and its vicinity, are facts too well established to need any comment whatever, whilst our

*Geographical position*, in view of the present trouble in Germany, is such that it presents a full guarantee against all fear that might be entertained of the marching through or the quartering of any troops in this locality or its vicinity, so that strangers who desire to select our beautiful and healthy valley for a shorter or longer stay during this season, may, with full confidence, be assured that their sojourn will be as peaceful and unmolested as it will be agreeable and satisfactory.

For the Common Council,

Baden-Baden, June 26, 1866. GAUS, Mayor.

### An Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

*From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.*

Dr. M. Levett has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches and inventions, but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, in combination with a reticulated gold web and rubber base, for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and at the same time is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is, in short, the lightest, the most cleanly, and the firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it over all others. Removed to No. 26 East 20th-st., Fifth house from Broadway.

[*Advertisement.*]

**To Mothers.**

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children, is an old and well-tried remedy. It has stood the test of many, many years, and never known to fail. It not only relieves the child from pain, but regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, and gives rest and health to the child and comfort to the mother.

**The "Ætna" Noiseless Lockstitch Sewing MACHINE**, manufactured by PLANER, BROWNSDORF & CO., No. 84 Bowery, New-York.

**Keep Cool.**—BARTLETT'S PATENT POLAR REFRIGERATOR, wholesale and retail by GEO. F. MERKLEE, 77 Bleecker-st., one door west of Broadway.

**Trusses, &c.**—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

**Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair**, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

**Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray** hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

**Dyspepsia Tablet, S. G. Wellings'**, for indigestion and heartburn. Sold by all druggists.

**The Last Days of Ex-President Martin Van Buren** were made comfortable by the use of Jonas Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy. Letters in our possession from his physician, and from Mr. Van Buren himself, express much gratification with the result of its use.

Extract from the "Life of Washington Irving," by his nephew, Pierre M. Irving, Vol. IV, page 273:

"The doctor prescribed, as an experiment—what had been suggested by Dr. (O. W.) Holmes on his late visit—'Jonas Whitcomb's Remedy for Asthma,' a teaspoonful in a wineglass of water, to be taken every four hours. A good night was the result."

In no case of purely asthmatic character has it failed to give prompt relief, and in most cases a permanent cure has been effected. No danger need be apprehended from its use. An infant may take it with perfect safety.

☞ Recommendatory notices might be much extended, but it is needless, because really but one theme is the burden of them all, and their general spirit is combined in above. (*See circular accompanying each bottle.*) For sale by all druggists.

JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston, Sole Proprietors.

**Families about Going into the Country**, tourists, &c., should supply themselves with that certain remedy for all Affections of the Bowels, Jayne's Carminative Balsam. A change of climate or water often produces severe cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa, complaints which readily yield to the Carminative. Cramps, Cholic, Incipient Cholera and Sour Stomach, are also promptly relieved by this old established remedy, and its effectiveness in this class of complaints should induce every one to keep a bottle within reach. Sold everywhere.

**Colgate's Honey Soap.**

This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild and emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

**Every Day we Hear of the Wonderful** cures DALLEY'S GALVANIC HORSE SALVE is effecting. Its complete mastery over the worst cases of galls, scratches, old sores, swellings, cuts, &c., is truly marvelous. One trial always convinces. Fifty cents a box. Sold by druggists, and at depot, No. 49 Cedar-st.

**Two Senses Entranced.**

When Rossini's immortal harmonies ring through an atmosphere fragrant with PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS two senses are entranced. The poetry of sound and scent can go no further.

**Moth and Freckles.**

Ladies afflicted with discolorations on the face, called Moth Patches, or Freckles, should use PERRY'S celebrated MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. It is infallible. Prepared by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists in New-York and elsewhere. Price, $2.

**Marsden's Carminative Syrup**

Is a certain cure in all cases of Diarrhœa.

Depot No. 487 Broadway.

**They Purify, Strengthen and Invigorate.**

They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They strengthen the system.
They purify the breath and cure sour stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS have cured more cases of chronic weakness, enervation, melancholy and want of vital energy, than any medicine the world has ever produced. They are particularly adapted to delicate females and persons of sedentary occupations. Observe the proprietors' private stamp over the cork of each bottle. If any dealer has not got it report to

P. H. DRAKE & CO.

**Are You Going Out of Town?**

If so, don't fail to visit BROOKS' Boot and Shoe Emporium, and provide yourselves with an outfit. Elegant and fashionable Boots and Shoes at the lowest prices, for ladies, gents and children, at No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

E. A. BROOKS, Agent.

**Batchelor's Hair Dye.**

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

**Levett's Switenia for Cleansing and** preserving the teeth, giving firmness and tone to the gums, imparting sweetness to the breath, and affording a delightfully refreshing feeling to the mouth. For sale everywhere.

Try it once, you will use no other.

Depot No. 32 Platt-st.

**The Greatest Discovery of the Age.**—Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT, for the cure of dysentery, croup, cholera, colic, rheumatism, &c. No one should be without this valuable remedy. Every bottle is warranted. Sold by all druggists. Depot No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Price 40 and 80 cents.

**Paper Collar Patent.**—It is well known that paper collars were made and sold in the United States over thirty years ago. Any party or parties who can prove or give any information of the same will oblige by calling or communicating with S. W. H. WARD, No. 387 Broadway, New-York.

**Ague.**—STRICKLAND'S AGUE REMEDY is a certain cure. Has stood the test of years in the valleys of Mississippi and Missouri, and is the sovereign remedy in all infected districts. Sold by all druggists.

**Second-hand Safes in Large Numbers**, of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent ALUM and DRY PLASTER SAFES. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 B'dway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Phila.

**Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.**

"Its seam is less liable to rip in use or wear than the Lock-Stitch." ["*Judge's Report*," *at the* "*Grand Trial.*"] Send for the "Report," and samples of Work, containing *both* stitches, on same piece of goods. 508 Broadway.

**The Singer Sewing-machine, with improvements** and attachments for every specialty, including BUTTON-HOLE MACHINES, No. 458 Broadway.

**Grover & Baker's Highest Premium** Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

**Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for** Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

**Florence Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machines**—Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

**Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machine** and Buttonhole-Machine, 625 Broadway.

**Howe Sewing Machine Company.**—ELIAS HOWE, President, No. 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

## MARRIED.

Gregory—Hazard.—In this City, on Friday, July 20, at the residence of and by Rev. Dr. Francis L. Hawks, William S. Gregory, of Corpus Christi, Texas, to Mrs. Rosella Hazard, of California.

Price—Mitchell.—On Thursday, July 12, by Rev. Dr. S. D. Burchard, Mr. C. D. Price, of New-York, to Hattie E., daughter of George Mitchell, of Geneva, N. Y.

## DIED.

Andrews.—In New-York, after a short illness, on Sunday, July 22, Dr. Thomas D. Andrews, 42 years of age.

Particulars of the funeral in to-morrow's papers.

Bradford.—On Saturday morning, July 21, after a long and painful illness, Anne Besson, wife of F. S. Bradford, M. D., of this City.

☞ Philadelphia, Penn., and Providence, R. I., papers please copy.

Campbell.—On Friday, July 20, Margaret Ann, the only daughter of Andrew and Margaret Campbell, aged 8 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 131 East 9th-st., on Monday at 11 o'clock.

Calhoun.—At Hart's Island, of cholera, on Thursday, July 19, while in the discharge of his duties, Dr. J. Theodore Calhoun, Brevet Major U. S. A., aged 27 years.

☞ *Medical & Surgical Reporter, Army & Navy Journal*, Washington *Chronicle*, Philadelphia *Inquirer* and Boston *Evening Journal* please copy.

Douglas.—On Sabbath, July 22, John, infant son of David and Sarah Elizabeth Douglas, aged 15 months.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 247 West 34th-st., on Monday, 23d inst., at 2 o'clock.

Ells.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, July 21, after a short and painful illness, Julius E., son of the late Martha T. Ells, in the 24th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Bergen-street, first house (south side) west of Classon-av., on Monday, July 23, at 3 o'clock.

Graves.—At Staten Island, on Friday, July 20, Mary Anne Graves, widow of the late E. B. Graves, and daughter of the late Thomas A. Emmet.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Redemption, in 14th-st., on Monday, at 10 A. M., without further invitation.

Garrison.—Suddenly, on Saturday, July 21, Charlotte E., wife of William L. Garrison.

Funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 38 Broadway, Williamsburgh, L. I., on Tuesday, July 24, at 3 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

Hawkins.—On Saturday night, July 21, Lea Lequar, the youngest son of John and Elizabeth Hawkins, aged 3 months and 5 days.

His remains will be taken to Rye for interment.

Irving.—At Oyster Bay, L. I., on Sunday, July 22, Mrs. Eliza E. Irving, daughter of the late Henry Eckford, and widow of Gabriel F. Irving.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from Christ Church, Oyster Bay, on Tuesday, the 24th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M. The cars leave Hunter's Point at 11 o'clock.

Johnson.—At Metuchen, N. J., Sunday, July 22, Stephen Edgar, son of Scidmore W. and Agnes Johnson, aged 19 years and 6 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on this day, (Monday,) at 8 o'clock P. M., from their residence, No. 130 Thompson-st., New-York. His remains will be taken to Hempstead, L. I., for interment, on Tuesday, at 8 o'clock A. M.

Kerr.—At Elizabeth, N. J., Saturday, July 21, James Amory, only child of Thomas A. and Martha B. Kerr.

His remains will be interred at the R. D. Church, 3d-av. and 121st-st., on Monday, July 23, at 5 o'clock P. M.

Lynch.—On Sunday, July 22, William M., only son of William and Sarah Lynch, aged 18 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, without further notice.

Powell.—Suddenly, on Saturday, July 21, George B. Powell, in the 49th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, in Fordham, on Tuesday, 24th inst., at 3½ P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Tremont Station to meet the Harlem Railroad train that leaves 26th-st. and 4th-av. at 2½ P. M.

Rice.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, July 22, Peter Rice, of Peter Rice & Co., in the 36th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, the 25th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from the Church of St. Charles Borromeo, Sydney-place, Brooklyn.

Savage.—In Hartford, Conn., Thursday, July 19, at the residence of Joseph Pomeroy, James O. Savage, of the firm of Savage, Keith & Wood, Chicago, aged 37 years.

Southerland.—On Saturday morning, July 21, Willie Cornell, infant son of Benj. D. L. and Julia A. Southerland, aged 10 months.

Funeral Sunday, 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 735 Greenwich-st.

Taylor.—On Saturday morning, July 21, Robert Thompson, only son of John and Maria Taylor, aged 17 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at St. Mark's Church, 4th-st., corner of South 5th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, July 23, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Tufts.—Of congestion of the brain, at Islip, Sunday, July 22, Walter Tufts, of New-York, aged 39 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 269 West 22d-st., on Tuesday, the 24th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

Vache.—At Newark, N. J., on Saturday, July 21, Mary Anna Vache, daughter of the late John Vache, deceased.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 654 Broad-st., on Tuesday, the 24th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. precisely. Trains for Newark leave New-York at 9:15 and 10 o'clock from foot of Cortlandt-st.

Wheeler.—At New-Brightain, Conn., on Saturday morning, July 21, after a long illness, Mrs. Jane Wheeler, aged 70 years, a native of Ireland.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Calvary Chapel, this City, at 2 P. M. Monday, July 23. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

Woodhull.—On Monday, July 16, at his residence at Miller's-place, L. I., Caleb S. Woodhull, aged 74 years.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 62.]

Coroner's Office, New-York, July 20, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 11 North River, aged about forty years, stout built, dark hair, full face, in a nude state.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

R. GAMBLE, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 63.]

Coroner's Office, New-York, July 20, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 24 East River, aged about thirty years, stout built, light brown hair, sandy whiskers under the chin, full face; been in the water several days; dressed as follows: black coat, gray pants, good boots. Death by suicide.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

LOUIS NAUMANN, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 64.]

Coroner's Office, New-York, July 21, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 13, East River, aged about thirty years, five feet nine inches high; been in the water about a week; dressed as follows: gray pants, good boots, red flannel shirt, pearl buttons, gray suspenders.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

LOUIS NAUMANN, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 65.]

Coroner's Office, New-York, July 21, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at foot of West Eighteenth-street, aged about fifty years, light built, long dark brown hair, bald on top of the head; dressed as follows: flat hat, gray sack coat, gray vest, purple woolen shirt, checked gray pants, shoes, gray woolen socks or stockings; been in the water about two days; found on the person the following articles: tailor's shears, thimble, wax, thread and chalk.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

LOUIS NAUMANN, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 66.]

Coroner's Office, New-York, July 21, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at One Hundred and Fifty-second-street, North River, aged about twenty-five years, medium built, light hair, light eyes; dressed as follows: no hat, black frock coat and vest, mixed woolen pants, good boots, white stockings; supposed to be an emigrant, William Ende.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

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# SARATOGA SEEN FROM A BALLOON.

### A Bird's-eye View of the Famous Watering Place—The Waters and the Visitors—Who is there this Year and Who is Not—The Dress, Morals and Manners of the People—Gossip, Small Talk, and Miscellaneous Information Generally.

From Our Own Correspondent.

UP IN A BALLOON,
SARATOGA, Tuesday, July 17, 1866.

That all, or at least nine in every ten, of your intelligent readers have seen Saratoga, I do not doubt; but that many of them have seen it from a balloon, I very much question. It is for the Many, as opposed to the Few, that I write. So to the Many, the unfortunate Many, led by their noses when they think they are simply following the index fingers of their own inclinations, choosing Barabbas in cases of election when they might do much better, tolerably certain to be drowned in all universal deluges, and sure to be cut off from the pleasant things of life when not cut off from life itself—it is to the Many that I now address myself.

If things to a man up a tree look queerly, how strangely must they look to a man up in a balloon! A reflection somewhat like the above was uppermost in my mind when I seated myself in the basket attached to the huge globe, and steadied myself for a visit to the clouds.

Going to heaven in a hand-basket. Think of it!

Very many of my friends have been up in balloons lately. I mind me of one in particular, a large petroleum speculator, who went up so high and so far that he has not been heard from since. Poor fellow, as his wife used to say, he was "quite a *pater familias*," so that when his financial bark went down the matrimonial prospects of several rather interesting daughters were engulfed. They were all at Saratoga last year, but now you look for them in vain, even from a balloon. I remember one especially well—petroleum well, if you will permit me to be luminous. There was something akin to an engagement subsisting between her and a friend of mine—one of those drawn engagements, in which all baggage is safely sent to the rear in the outset, and both parties stand ready to claim occupation of the field in the end. Was it a first love? some blue-eyed reader with fair curling hair, asks. *Taisez vous, ma chere*; the question is an absurd one. Is it not written that in matters of love the first shall be last, and the last shall be nowhere? If the truth must be told, I do not think there was much love about the affair; on the contrary, it always seemed to me rather a matter of business. The young man was well off, and the girl's father had a well, and, not content with letting well enough alone, it was contemplated to put the two wells together. Nothing had been struck in the papa's well, if we except a couple of Irish laborers—struck by the sun and buried at the expense of the Corporation of Oil City—but "indications" were favorable, and the shaft was down so far that it seemed geographically, if not geologically, certain that if they did not strike oil they must soon come to tea, either being a good thing to have in a family. But just at the critical moment; just when sand and dirt were probably rattling about the ears of the astonished Emperor of China, and the people of Pekin were perhaps peekin' up to see who was poking fun at them in that strange fashion—just at that critical moment the funds of the Company gave out and work was indefinitely postponed. News of the failure of the Company came to Saratoga, and it was unkindly remarked of the old man that his rheum was better than his Company. The daughters bade adieu to the watering-place—a place indeed watered by their tears—and the head of the family, with a perceptible tremor in his voice, said "farewell, boys," as the carriage drove from the door. I sighed in my soul to think that his well was too far for any of the boys of this generation to see.

And so Petrolia went away, and has not gladdened Saratoga with her presence this year. It may have cost her some pangs to part with her young man; but as pangs don't cost much, I am not aware that any great harm was done. Tokens of affection had passed between them, I know, for dangling from his vest he wore a watch chain made of her soft brown hair. Why do ladies attempt to bind their admirers by such chains, when it is well known that hair is generally easy to part?

The ill-natured at the Springs, after Petrolia had gone, remarked that "Pride must have a fall." In her case I think it had a waterfall. *Such* a waterfall as Petrolia had! CHURCH'S Niagara as a work of art would dwindle into insignificance by its side, and I have even heard a returned Californian swear that it was better worth seeing than the Big Trees of Mariposa. In the popular prejudice against waterfalls, I am proud to say that I do not share. Entirely ignorant of the fearful and wonderful processes by which they are made, I snuff them from afar off, and view their magnificent proportions, asking of my soul if such things can be and overcome us like a some hair cloud without our special wonder! Sometimes I have thought that the first Fall about which so much fuss is made, was nothing either more or less than a waterfall, with such variations as the vegetarian habits of that primitive period might suggest. Without advancing any theory myself in the matter, I simply throw out a hint for the benefit of future commentators. Those who go to the core of the thing may find that apple-parings formed the foundation—the "wads," to speak technically—which underlaid the waterfall. But that is neither here nor there. As for Petrolia, go back on her, now that she is poor, as much as you like, good people, but you can never persuade me to go back on her back hair. I have seen it do the kindly office of cushion and pillow for her tired head in railway traveling too often to be persuaded that such things are not useful as well as ornamental.

But dropping all metaphorical balloons, such as stock operations, big-necked bottles, and girls with pretty ways, by the aid of all which I have seen some very promising young men hoisted so far that they have not yet got down, let us return to our balloon—the one at Saratoga.

DICK MCMICHAEL, of the American, went up with me. As you may have heard, Congress Hall and its proprietors "went up" on or about the first of the season, and I suppose DICK wanted to get even with his former partners. You should have seen that balloon plunging and cutting a decidedly emphatic swell while we were preparing to launch our fortunes in it. It seemed as proud of its big belly as though it were an Alderman, manifesting its delight like a boy. Indeed, so great was its buoyancy that all the sand that the neighboring hills could spare, packed in big gunny bags, failed to keep it down. Acting on the suggestion of a bystander, a few files of the *Congressional Globe*, containing all the reconstruction debates, were attached to the nettings. The reader will not be surprised to know that these vigorous measures brought the machine to bearings at once, and that it has not lost its gravity since. In its then hampered condition, it reminded me of the Jumping Frog of Calaveras County when freighted with shot—it hadn't a jump to its back.

How shall I describe my sensations when the weights were finally cut loose, and we went sailing up into what the *Daily Saratogian* calls "the blue ether?" "How happy could I be with ether," says the song. At first I expected to knock my head against the planets, and see all sorts of stars, perhaps scraping my eyelids against the ragged lower edges of the crescent moon; but the cord attached held our car down, only permitting us to attain an altitude of a thousand feet or so. No great feat that, perhaps you say; but try it once, and see. Saratoga condensed below you looks for all the world like a bird's nest, and you rather hesitate about falling out, lest you may drop into it and break some of the eggs. Of course, no other apprehension of danger haunts you, for so far removed from earth, one is above all selfish considerations. You are enabled to take Saratoga in at a glance, turn it carefully over in your mind, weigh all its visible advantages and disadvantages, and estimate it at something approaching its true value.

It was looking down thus, that I said to Saratoga what I perhaps would not have dared to say under other circumstances: What a magnificent and unmitigated humbug you are, to be sure, Saratoga. A dozen different kinds of water, and not one of them fit to drink. Proprietors quarrelling over their springs, and each claiming precedence for his own, when in fact the only difference between them all is that some taste a little worse than others. Offer a bucketfull of any to a horse and he will snort with indignation; while that sagacious animal the elephant would spirt it over you in disgust, drowning you with the quick unpacking of his trunk. Yet old Middlings and his neighbor, the green grocer, though entertaining different theological views—the one holding that the streets of the New Jerusalem are laid with cotton bales, while the other maintains that they are paved with peanuts—here meet on common ground. Both have shut up their magnificent houses in town, and come here to occupy small quarters at big rentals. "Waters," indeed! Similar waters may be had wherever an old well can be found, by throwing into it a moderate quantity of saltpetre to give a twang, and sufficient assafœtida to make it smell bad.

Saratoga never had my sympathies to any remarkable extent, and this year it has them less than ever. Some way the glory seems to have departed from it, and Ichabod should be written over the gates of Congress Spring grounds. One no longer meets enchanting girls in the rambles, or stumbles over couples sitting in the rustic seats and saying pretty things to each other which everybody can hear. The statues—or "stationary," as some of the lady visitors call them—have grown bold and staring, leaping at you from the angles of the walk, instead of lying in modest concealment in the curves, to cause you pleasant surprises when you suddenly come upon them.

This year, too, I miss my old friend the Dowager. Where is she, and where, oh where, are her daughters? Can those imperturbable and wise virgins of my remembrance have become foolish, after the manner of an age to which they never seemed properly to belong? Have they gone the way of most flesh? In short, are they married? It may be, but I cannot complete the picture and imagine one of their stately figures bending to kiss a baby. No, depend upon it that nature, when she ran a nailrod down their backs, instead of the more usual vertebrate column, never intended them to appear in life as wives and mothers.

From this elevated position we have an excellent view of the Indian encampment. But where are the red children of the forest? I mind me of the time when real Indians, possessing little in the way of clothing but a coat or two of paint, here sold you crooked arrows and springless bows at extravagant prices. In their stead we now have Kanucks, too dirty to be amusing, and not intelligent enough to be interesting. Archery is the pastime with which they beguile the tediousness of the hours to the visitor. One of the supposed primitive owners of the soil persuaded me to try my skill yesterday morning, kindly instructing me in the use of the "bore an' error," as he called it. Indeed, the shaft was an error in my unpracticed hands, and to the target tender it must have proved a bore, for the second shot landed it quivering in his back, about six inches below where the waist buttons of his coat should be, if he wore a coat in the present fashion. I am afraid that he will not care about showing the scar as that of a wound received in battle.

There is not as much beauty in Saratoga this year as usual. Of course there are some pretty girls and women to leaven the great lump of uncomeliness, but as a general thing they are like clothes on the modern stage—few and far between. Some one of your many correspondents complains of there being a great number of "loose women" here. Really, I have discovered none, all of the gentler sex who have met my notice being, *tout au contraire*, quite as tight as corsets and belts could draw them. Speaking seriously, I have an idea that your correspondent is mistaken. It is very difficult now-a-days to tell respectable women from those who are not, the style of dress being so very similar. Once a line of demarkation was distinctly and broadly drawn, and one could tell the Woman in Scarlet from others of her sex as easily as a brig from a schooner, by the cut of her topsails and the set of her spanker boom, to say nothing of the arrangement of the running rigging, but now it is scarcely possible to tell unless you bet, and even then there is a chance that you lose your money. For a verity, our ladies up here dress in the height, the breadth, and the lowness of the fashion. Do not understand me as finding fault with the present style of dress; rather romantic in taste, I was always very fond of the picturesque. But on general principles, when I see tilters and dresses *decolletés* it occurs to me that showmen manage business in a better way—never putting their elephants on exhibition outside the canvas. If they did it would be absurd indeed to stand in their doors crying "Pay, gentlemen, and walk in!"

The cool airy costumes of mornings are delightful, and who can resist the darling little *plats* worn on the head instead of bonnets. To the imaginative mind they suggest pancakes, the smiles of the wearers standing for syrup. One swallow of such a morsel should make an eternal Summer. And the *chaines Benoitons*—what excellent and useful articles of dress they are. With such a quantity of cable any nautical man would say that the wearer should be able to ride out the roughest kind of weather and bring safely into port at last. The anchor is typical to the human soul of hope, and surely where there is so much cable out, none need despair.

The burning of Congress Hall was a great blow to Saratoga, and much of the unattractiveness of the present season is due to its loss. In the first place, occupying, as it did, a central position, and standing as one of the oldest landmarks of the town, its absence is severely felt. The destruction of the United States Hotel greatly marred the beauty of the city, but the burning of Congress Hall seems to have taken its heart out. It was the *vis a vis* of the Union, and civilities were interchanged between the guests of the two houses. All is changed now, and the dwellers across the way can only hob-a-nob with barrenness and ashes. Again, the report that there is a lack of accommodations at Saratoga has had much to do with the dullness of which I complain. So far from true is this impression, that the fact is there never were more or better accommodations at Saratoga than at present. Four new hotels have been opened, to say nothing of large private boarding-houses, and not one of them all is even half full. Beside, there has been a report of exorbitant charges, raising of rates and all that. Not so; prices of board are and have been the same as last year; indeed, unless I am mistaken, several of the houses have lowered their tariffs. Those who wish to visit Saratoga need not hesitate a moment through fear of a scarcity of accommodations, for there are enough and to spare. It is planned to immediately rebuild Congress Hall, and the money will probably be forthcoming for that purpose; but what amount of money can replace the beautiful shade-trees, that now wave their blighted withered branches like ghostly hands above the blackened ruins!

The great law of compensation never fails; and as a slight offset to its diabolical waters, Saratoga has some of the best hotels that can be found anywhere in the world. The one immediately below us, upon which our companion keeps a sleepless eye, is the American, kept by RICHARD MCMICHAEL, Esq., too well known to the public to require much mention at my hands. As a rule, solid and respectable men with their families, men who keep good hours—men like myself, in short—stop with him. The grounds, where ladies sit tatting and tattling, and music is playing, are those of the Union, kept by W. W. LELAND & Co.

Let me here digress a moment, for the purpose of saying a word about this remarkable family. The past ten years of my life have been spent in traveling, but never yet have I stopped over night at a town of any size that I did not find a hotel kept by a LELAND. The family in a remote period turned out one generation of preachers; but never since has it produced anything but hotel-keepers. Let us see if there is room enough to enumerate a few of these cherubim and seraphim of the wayfarer in this column's length. There is SIMEON, the sunniest one; CHARLES, the Christianest one; WARREN, the wealthiest one; and W. W., the—the—the widest one. Of the younger generation, there is GEORGE, the gayest one; LEWIS, the loveliest one; CHARLES, the cheerfulest one; JEROME, the jolliest one; HORACE, the happiest one, and WARREN, Jr., the—well—the worthiest one. When I make my long anticipated visit to Japan and Kamschatka I expect to find hotels, kept by some of the surname, and when MACAULAY'S suppositious New-Zealander, after standing on the broken arch of London bridge until he is tired, and sketching the ruins of St. Paul till he concludes that he has done enough in that way, shall turn aside to refresh himself at an inn, the chances are that swinging in the air he finds a shingle upon which in Maori characters shall be inscribed the name of LELAND.

To return, like South Carolina & Co. to the Union. It and its grounds are fenced in, occupying I do not know how many acres. Though not "supplied with milk from WARREN LELAND'S Highland farm," it is supplied with beef and mutton from the Major's Texas ranche. You should see the sheep that the freedmen connected with this immense bureau bring in on their backs of evenings. Wool is at a premium here, decidedly, and Africans play an important part in the Union, though not admitted to equal rights. In these grounds, too, you will find croquet, archery, bowling-alleys, billiards, and a shooting gallery—the latter provided with that a mutton-chop-whiskered friend of mine, who does not like "this blawsted country at all, you know," calls "a hair-gun with a 'air trigger." I do not know that they raise potatoes, cabbages, and ducks in these grounds, but I do know that the children about the house raise the devil. The Leland Opera House, a very pretty and tasteful little affair connected with the grounds, was built by the proprietors to supply the vacancy caused by the burning of the Academy of Music in your City. I think a slight mistake was made in not building it in New-York instead of at Saratoga. A Mrs. GOMERLEZ made her *début*, last Monday night, to an audience numbering five in the dress circle, three in the parquet, and a little boy in the gallery. It may be laid down as a general proposition that there should be more persons in front than on the stage. A performance under such circumstances passes off much better than when the conditions are reversed. I am rather afraid the Opera House will never prove a paying institution to the proprietors, and I look to see it converted into comfortable sleeping rooms at a very early period. Strangers don't go to Saratoga to attend theatres, and natives who own pews can go to church for nothing. So the Opera-house don't thrive. The "Club House," however, does. I was in there the other evening, and became familiar with its mysteries. For the first time in my life I saw the game of roulette. Condemn me not, gentle reader—or ungentle as the case may be—when I confess that I invested in a few "chips." Does not "the divine Williams" write that one turn of roulette makes the whole world kin? I had marvelous luck, getting three for one, and eight for one so fast that at one time I was looking around for a basket in which to carry off the chips. You have heard of "the eagle bird by chance." Upon the shoulder of that eagle bird by chance I put a chip, by way of daring anybody to knock it off, and twenty-seven was paid me by the banker. In the long run, however, I've an idea that the more one puts down the less he takes up, and, as a broad principle, I am willing to enunciate that no one will probably rue letting roulette alone. But there is one thing that I'll play against any man living—that is a knife and fork. Wonderfully well does the Tiger feed you, muffling his claws in the most delicate *patés*, and wholly burying them in the bosoms of partridges. The latter, I fancy, is a game to which the most fastidious cannot object. The "game" at these rooms is an unlimited one, and the night I looked in at the jungle some very heavy playing was done. If the result is always as when I watched the shifting cards, it must be up-Hill work for the proprietor.

Stretching away to the right of the Union, we have the Clarendon, kept by CHARLIE LELAND, further surnamed the "Cheerful." This is the elegant house *par excellance* of Saratoga—the house where the *dilitanti*, the *cognoscenti*, and all that and those chiefly congregate. Only accommodating some four hundred against the Union's fifteen hundred, it is of course less of a caravansary, and the proprietor informs me, with a proud air, that he has "gas and bells in every room." Belles in the parlor are what the hotels hereabout chiefly need just now. And with race week, commencing on Monday, the 23d, belles will probably come, for a rush of guests is so confidently expected by the proprietors of all the hotels, that preparations for their accommodation were commenced nearly a month ago.

The balloon-man is pulling the rope, by which I fancy he would like to have us come down. How to get down is the question, for though a balloon goes up easily enough the descent involves quite another principle in natural laws. I have it. Stick the blade of this little penknife into Dick McMichael. Fiz-z-z. All right, the gas is escaping, and slowly and softly we settle to the ground. Landed on *terra firma*, we proceed to the American, kept by RICHARD MCMICHAEL, Esq., there to find, among the many arrivals registered, one of which very little mention is made on the book. It is a little girl, with chubby arms and light blue eyes, pretty as a pink for all that its ears are a little wrinkled, and we wish our host joy, congratulate him upon this new hostage he has given to fortune, and hope to be able to come up to the christening.

C. H. WEBB.

## An Effort for the Portland Burned-Outers—The Tableaux—A New Analysis.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Friday, July 20—11 P.M., 1866.

"What can we do for the Portland burned-outers?" That is the question suggesting itself to each community since the great fire, and pointed by the hints of the Chamber of Commerce, for which a practical solution has just been found by the Summer sojourners at Saratoga. This practical reply was soon made, for there are New-Yorkers here—pardon the inevitable egotism, ye rural ones. As Teheran to the East, so is New-York to the Western hemisphere—the City of the Great Khan—and its citizens carry always with them that canny spirit of practical ability, which links achievement at once to resolve. A meeting of the guests of the Union Hotel was called, of which Mr. H. A. HURLBUT was chosen President. A subscription list was handsomely headed by such names as D. R. MARTIN and GABRIEL KENT, of New-York; Hon. W. P. DOLE, of Washington; POTTER PALMER, of Chicago; when it was decided to give the entire affair into the hands of the ladies, that their desire to do their share in the good work might be gratified, and their generous enthusiasm converted into marketable and "portable property"—as advised by "Mr. Wemmick," of *Great Expectations* memory. The guests of the hotel entered with spirit into the affair, and evinced throughout a common impulse and a common liberality.

The Committee selected from the ladies—consisting of Mrs. GABRIEL KENT, Mrs. W. W. LELAND, and Mrs. W. P. DOLE—resolved on an exhibition of tableaux, for which tickets should be sold at a premium, thus throwing a thin disguise of value received over the liberality of the subscribers to the fund. After short but busy preparation the exhibition took place last evening in the Leland Opera House, and its success, as shown by the delight and amusement of the large audience, gave ample proof of the artistic taste and untiring zeal of the ladies of the Committee. Nor have they failed of the support and harmonious co-working of the ladies of the house. Our best of landlords, Maj. LELAND, in addition to his constant assistance, gave the rent of the Opera House, and supplied the music and the lights. Mr. GABRIEL KENT has paid the expenses of the theatrical troupe of the establishment for the evening, besides providing for minor disbursements. Thus the entire receipts are clear gain. At the auction sale of tickets the bidding was spirited, and the premiums for choice boxes and seats were, with friendly opposition, run up to high amounts. I wish that space permitted me to give the names of the gentlemen who have contributed so generously here, in addition to the sums already given, by many of them, at home. But they do not care for publicity—they are known everywhere as men whose greenbacked stream, when opened into a charitable channel, flows as freely as Pactolus itself; or, less classically and more forcibly, as prodigally as a croton hydrant under a full head. The design of the tableaux was a *novel* one, strictly speaking, being illustrative of DICKENS' last romance, *Our Mutual Friend*. The dramatic character of that work, as of all of DICKENS' writings, affords wide scope for vivid pictorial representation; and the selection of the most characteristic scenes was made with taste and judgment. Ladies and gentlemen having no characters were handsomely provided with them. Our old friends *Mr.* and *Mrs. Boffin* and *Silas Wegg* were there in full force, "declining and falling off the Rooshian Empire." That willful beauty, *Bella Willfer*, seemed to have stepped from the novelist's page, and the sweet creation of *Lizzie Hexam* received an embodiment of rare grace and loveliness. It is seldom that amateur tableaux are given with so much accuracy, promptness and attention to every accessory. Much of this perfection is due to the experience and attentive supervision of Mr. HUMPHREY BLAND, the lessee, who kindly took charge of the scenic changes. Mrs. GOMERSAL graciously sprinkled among the pictures some charming betweenities of song, as WILLIS would put it.

"What is all this worth?" in the words of the late D. WEBSTER. Well, between $1,900 and $2,000, I understand. A mite, to be sure, in comparison with the large sums sent out from the great cities; but it is woman's mite, due solely to her efforts, and is solid enough to speak for her zeal and the generosity of the donors, better than any words of mine can speak. The co-laborers in this kindly cause ask no acknowledgement beyond the consciousness of duty well done; but the thanks of the Portland burned-outers to the ladies, and especially to Mrs. KENT, on whose capable shoulders the labors has chiefly fallen, should be funded in the longest kind of bonds, bearing usurious interest, and never to be repudiated.

I have just came away from the big ball at the Union, bringing with me a confused impression of music, lights, shuffling of feet, gauze and gewgaws, frizzled and bedeviled hair, much neck, arms, etc. Somebody complained the other day of the need of belles at our watering-places. He struck the key-note there. I have knocked around at most of the fashionable resorts this summer, and at each one I have been struck by the painful and "plentiful lack" of genuine queens of society. There are plenty of *girls*, certainly. We have girlhood in all its charming and all its awkward forms; girlhood from sweet sixteen to scraggy twenty-eight. We have the pretty girl, the graceful girl; the gushing, the stylish, of five-feet "tilters," bushel water-falls and deformed arms; the sensible, (beware of her!) the prim, the proper and the precise. They are all delightful, no doubt; but always girls, like partridges or any other delicacy, will at last pall, and we long for queenly, serene womanhood.

We are so surrounded here by chemical analyses of the various springs—which meet the eye everywhere, are thrust into one's hand by dirty boys and placarded in every available place—that one becomes severely scientific in his way of looking at things generally. As I was gazing admiringly, a half hour since, on that charming girl, Miss ANNA ELIZABETH SPRING, of Peoria, Idaho, I was struck by the startling fact that no scientific description of the ball-room belle in full undress has yet been made. Moved to Anna-Lyze this Spring, in the sacred cause of science, I drew near and hastily made the following incomplete but perfectly accurate

ANALYSIS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Extraneous elements. | 1. Muslin (it struck me that more muzzlin' should be present in the dog days | .075 |
| | 2. Ribbon (artificial-natural ribbin' was present in too great excess for accurate computation) | .060 |
| | 3. Illusion (careful examination could detect none present in the compound. | |
| | 4. Other women's hair and stuffing therein | .120 |
| | 5. Tulle, beads, jewelry and thingamies | .085 |
| | 6. Modesty (slight traces.) | |
| | 7. Natural Elements visible in 1,000 parts | .595 |

The compound is seemingly pure and quite palatable. A nitrate is formed by combination with another body of different composition, which body, however, is frequently held for some time "in suspension" before union is allowed. This night-rate I have, after much observation, ascertained to be about as follows: 8 Redowas, 4 Lancers, 1 German; ice cream, 1 quart; cake, *ad libitum*; champagne—"just a drop"—*à la* Mrs. Weller; gabble, *ad nauseum*. Result next morning, in the words of CHARLES READE, is that this charming compound is reduced to "a pyramid of jelly, crowned by headache."

There's the de-ah crea-chaw, who I trust will forgive me for treating her so scientifically. I hope, too, for pardon from grave professors, in that I have

——"Played in wench-like words with that
Which is so serious."

Next week we have the races, now recognized as the most complete and most admirably managed of any in the country. We guests hope for a large influx of visitors, for it has been somewhat dull, and there is plenty of room for all.

MEPH.

## FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.
Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, July 21, 1866.

| | Buy. | Sell. | | Buy. | Sell. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Registered, '81 | 109¼ | 109½ | June, 7-30 | 103½ | 103¾ |
| Coupon, '81 | 109¼ | 109½ | July, 7-30 | 103½ | 103¾ |
| 5-20 Regist'd, '62 | 104½ | 105¼ | June, C.I.Nt's, '64 | 113½ | 113⅝ |
| 5-20 Coupon, '62 | 106¾ | 107 | July, C.I.Nt's, '64 | 112½ | 112⅝ |
| 5-20 Coupon, '64 | 104¾ | 105¼ | Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64 | 112½ | 112⅝ |
| 5-20 Coupon, '65 | 104½ | 105 | Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64 | 111½ | 111⅝ |
| 10-40 Registered | 95½ | 96 | Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64 | 110½ | 110⅝ |
| 10-40 Coupon | 98½ | 98¾ | May, C.I.Nt's, '65 | 108 | 108¼ |
| Curr'cy Certifcs | 100 | 100 | Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65 | 106½ | 106¾ |
| Gold | 150½ | 150⅝ | Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65 | 106 | 106¼ |
| August, 7-30 | 103½ | 103¾ | Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65 | 105½ | 105¾ |

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Accounts solicited—4 per cent. interest allowed on daily balances—have removed to No. 14 Nassau-st., in our new marble block.

SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.

We offer for sale the Seven Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the North Missouri Railroad Company, having thirty years to run. Coupons payable in New-York on Jan. 1 and July 1, in each year.

Before accepting the agency for sale of these bonds, we made careful inquiry into the condition and prospects of the road, which was examined by Mr. Wm. Milnor Roberts and others, on our behalf, and their satisfactory report enables us to recommend the bonds as first-class securities, and a safe and judicious investment.

The proceeds of these bonds ($6,000,000 in all) will be used in extending a road already completed 170 miles into North Missouri, to the Iowa State line, where it is to connect with the railroads of Iowa; and also westward to the junction with the Pacific Railroad (at Leavenworth) and other railroads leading up the Missouri River, so that this Mortgage of $6,000,000 will cover a complete and well-stocked road of 389 miles in length, costing at least $16,000,000, with a net annual revenue after the first year of over $1,500,000, or a sum nearly four times beyond the amount needed to pay the interest on these bonds, the income of the road of course increasing every year.

The Railroad connects the great City of St. Louis, with its 200,000 inhabitants, not only with the richest portions of Missouri but with the States of Kansas and Iowa and the great Pacific Railroads.

To the first applicants we are prepared to sell $500,000 at the low rate of 80 cents, desiring to obtain a better price for the remainder. This will yield about 9 per cent. income and adds 20 per cent. to principal at maturity.

Any further inquiries will be answered at our office,
JAY, COOKE & CO.

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 102 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1866.

The directors of this Company have this day declared a DIVIDEND of THIRTY-THREE AND ONE-THIRD PER CENT. upon the premiums earned during the year ending with 30th June, ult., on all policies entitling the holders thereof to participate in the profits of the Company's business; and scrip therefor will be issued on the 20th of September.

ALSO,
A CASH DIVIDEND
for the payment in full of the
SCRIP ISSUED IN 1860,
with six per cent. interest thereon, payable Aug. 10.

ALSO,
A CASH INTEREST DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. on outstanding scrip for the years 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864 and 1865, payable 20th September.

Transfer-books to be closed from 1st to 20th September.

ALSO,
a semi-annual cash Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. will be paid to the stockholders on and after Monday, 16th inst.

GEO. T. HOPE, President,
H. H. LAMPORT, Vice-President.
CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

LOAN FOR THE STATE OF LOUISIANA
FOR
ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

Proposals will be received up to 3 P. M. on Wednesday, July 25, for one thousand bonds of the State of Louisiana of one thousand dollars each, payable in 1886, with interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum.

These bonds are issued in pursuance of an act of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, approved 22d December, 1865, and for the purpose of providing money to defray the cost of rebuilding, under the supervision of a Board of Levee Commissioners, the levees on the Mississippi River, and reclaiming for cultivation extensive districts of country most favorable for the cultivation of cotton and sugar. 4,068,124 acres of swamp lands, belonging to the State of Louisiana, are specially pledged as security for these bonds, and the proceeds arising from the sale of said lands are designated as a Sinking Fund by law to pay interest on bonds, and as applicable to their redemption by purchase.

The debt proper of the State of Louisiana does not exceed four and a half millions of dollars, and the State has preserved an unstained reputation in respect to its public faith. Its resources are large and its productions of great importance, and its bonds offer to investers of capital a certain and reliable security.

Applications for bonds can be made to the undersigned, at the banking house of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st.; but the rejection of bids is reserved.

TOBIAS GIBSON,
ROBERT B. JONES, } Levee Commissioners.
A. W. WALKER,
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1866.

GRENVILLE WINTHROP. EUGENE WINTHROP
GRENVILLE WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 49 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE, GOLD, BUSINESS PAPER, ETC.
BANKER'S, COMMERCIAL AND DOCUMENTARY BILLS bought and sold on commission.

AGENCY OF THE ROMAN LOAN.

One hundred dollar gold bonds ready for delivery at sixty-six dollars, gold, each.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Authorized Agent,
No. 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for Travellers' use in Europe, through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 29, 1866.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, held on Wednesday, the 27th June, instant, the following named gentlemen were duly elected:

JAS. VAN NORDEN, A. M. BININGER,
WM. K. THORN, EDMUND HURRY,
JOHN T. B. MAXWELL, DANIEL B. PIERSON,
WM. S. FAITOUTE, CHAS. BUTTS,
RICHARD F. CARMAN, WM. P. COOLEDGE,
JOHN RANDALL, WM. T. LONGWORTH,
ELISHA BROOKS, RICHARD C. COMBES,
JOHN W. AMERMAN, THOS. B. PECK,
JOHN G. GOTTSBERGER.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held on the 28th June, JAMES VAN NORDEN, Esq., was reelected President for the ensuing year.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF BENNEHOFF RUN PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 21, 1866.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bennehoff Run Petroleum Company will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, July 24, at 1 o'clock P. M. As business of importance is to be considered, a full attendance is requested.
(Signed) J. McMASTER, Secretary.

FOR SALE—BROADWAY AND 7TH-AV. RAILROAD STOCK, PAYING TEN PER CENT. DIVIDENDS; BELT RAILROAD AND OTHER CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS; ALSO CHOICE INSURANCE STOCKS, ALL AT LOW RATES, BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 43 Pine-st., N. Y.

HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Indiana Central Railway Company, falling due on the 1st day of November next, are requested to furnish us on or before the 10th August proximo with their address and the amount of said bonds held by them.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

TO RAILROAD CAPITALISTS, CONTRACTORS, &c.—One-half interest of the charter, franchises, material, &c., of one of the best lines of railway in the country will be sold to parties of capital, at a bargain; road about 40 miles in length, and work commenced. Address or apply at the office New-York and Galena Lead Co., Nos. 23 and 25 Nassau-st.

LOST—CERTIFICATE OF 50 SHARES QUICKsilver Mining Co., No. 4,371, name of J. Buchanan Henry. Transfer has been stopped. The finder will please return the same to C. R. MARVIN & CO., No. 17 William-st., New-York.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF NASHVILLE funds past due coupons of Tennessee bonds, without charge.
EDGAR JONES, Cashier.

LAND WARRANTS AND COLLEGE Land Scrip purchased and for sale by C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 60 Wall-st.

## FINANCIAL.

NO. 7 NEW-ST., NEAR WALL.
GWYNNE & DAY,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
Buy and sell on commission STOCKS, GOLD and U. S. SECURITIES.
Country bankers' accounts received on favorable terms.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 4, first floor over Park Bank.

## DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO.,
OFFICE NO. 2 NASSAU-ST., COR. WALL,
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1866.

The Board of Directors of this company have declared a semi annual dividend of five per cent. free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after Aug. 1. The transfer books will be closed from date till Aug. 2.
H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
MERCANTILE FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1866.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) per cent., (free of Government tax,) payable on and after MONDAY, the 9th inst.
WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

BROADWAY AND SEVENTH-AV. RAILROAD CO.,
July 21, 1866.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable to the stockholders, on and after Aug. 1, at the Broadway Bank. The transfer books will be closed from date to the 2d of August. THOMAS B. KERR, Secretary.

SURPLUS JULY 1, 1866..........$50,135 45

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—DIVIDEND.

The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August next. The transfer-books will be closed from 20th inst. to 1st August. JAMES H. RIELLY, Secretary.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

The NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after MONDAY, the 16th inst. P. NOTMAN, Secretary.
No. 12 WALL-ST., July 11, 1866.

THIRTEENTH DIVIDEND.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 10, 1866.

A Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE Per Cent., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.
WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL,
NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 12, 1866.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st. The transfer books will be closed from the 13th to the 28th instant, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 17, 1866.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, it was *Resolved*, That a Dividend of Five Per Cent., in cash, free of Government tax, be paid on the first day of August next, to the holders of the full-paid shares registered on the 20th day of July, instant; and that the transfer books be closed on the said 20th day of July and opened on the 3d day of August.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 20, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been declared by this Company, payable Aug. 1 next, free of Government tax. Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York. The transfer-books will be closed from July 21 until Aug. 2.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 156 Broadway.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER cent. (free of tax) has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 9th inst. Transfer-book closed until that date.
NEW-YORK, July 5, 1866.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 180 CHATHAM-SQUARE.

DIVIDEND.—THIS COMPANY HAS DEclared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on the 1st of August next. By order.
E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1866.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 WARREN-ST.

DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, July 16, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto the usual Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six and Five per Cent. per annum, free from Government tax. Bank open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT S. BUXTON, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 21, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. and the Government tax, payable on the 1st of August next. Transfer-books will be closed from the 23d inst. to 1st proximo.
W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUE STONE COMPANY,
MALDEN, Ulster Co., N. Y., July 9, 1866.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE this day declared the regular Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Aug. 1, 1866.
H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) PER CENT. has THIS DAY been declared, free of Government tax, payable on demand.
GEO. ALGER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 68 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.
GEO. P. HODGSON, Secretary.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August. R. BUCK, Cashier.

## PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SALE OF WOOD.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited at this office until 12 o'clock noon, MONDAY, Aug. 6, 1866, for the purchase of (13,000) THIRTEEN THOUSAND CORDS OF GOVERNMENT WOOD, located as follows:

(1,400) FOURTEEN HUNDRED CORDS at the Kendall Green Wood Yard, on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, about one mile from the depot of said road in this city.

This wood consists of about ONE-THIRD (⅓) PINE and TWO-THIRDS (⅔) OAK, and is piled immediately along the track of the railroad.

(11,600) ELEVEN THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED CORDS at the Wood Yard three-quarters of a mile north of Alexandria, on the line of the Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown Railroad.

This wood consists of about TWO-THIRDS (⅔) PINE and ONE-THIRD (⅓) OAK, is piled along the track, and is distant about one-half of a mile from a wharf on the Potomac River, leading to which there is a direct and level road.

All of the wood offered for sale is of good or fair quality, and thoroughly seasoned.

Proposals will be received for quantities from (50) Fifty Cords and upward, with privilege of taking all of either or both lots.

Payment to be made in Government funds, immediately after the opening of the bids and upon measurement of the wood.

The right is reserved of rejecting any or all proposals deemed disadvantageous to the United States.
M. I. LUDINGTON,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
Department of Washington.

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, July 16, 1866.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef and Vegetables," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 27th day of July, instant, for the supply of 200,000 pounds of fresh beef and 200,000 pounds of fresh vegetables, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard and Station, as required. The beef and vegetables must be of good quality and the best the market affords, and each article must be offered for by the pound. The beef to be in equal proportions, fore and hind quarters.

Bonds, with approved security, will be required in one-half the estimated amount of the contract, and 20 per cent. in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which will on no account be paid until it is fully complied with.

Every offer made must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed.

*No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the articles proposed, and has the license required by act of Congress.*

The Department reserves the right to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government.

It is to be understood that in case the stipulated quantity of either article shall be delivered, leaving a balance due on the other article, the contract may be considered as completed in full at the option of the Department.

PLANS AND DESIGNS FOR A NEW CAPITOL,
AT ALBANY,
STATE OF NEW-YORK.

OFFICE OF "THE NEW CAPITOL COMMISSIONERS,"
ALBANY, July 13, 1866.

Architects are informed that Plans and Designs for a NEW CAPITOL at Albany will be received by the Commissioners, at their office, until the 15th day of November next, at noon. A printed statement of instructions and details, and of the premiums offered, will be furnished at the office of the Commissioners, on application in person or by post.
HAMILTON HARRIS, Albany,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Albany,
O. B. LATHAM, Seneca Falls,
Commissioners.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1866.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, Rotunda, City Hall Park, until 11 o'clock A. M., of TUESDAY, the 24th day of July, 1866, for the supply of Cast Iron WATER PIPES, viz.:

5,000 feet of Cast Iron Water Pipe, 12 inches internal diameter.

16,000 feet of Cast Iron Water Pipe, 6 inches internal diameter.

1,000 feet Cast Iron Water Pipe, 4 inches internal diameter.

Each proposal must be indorsed "Proposals for Cast Iron Water Pipes and Special Castings," together with the name of the bidder and date of its offering.

The amount of security required will be Ten Thousand Dollars.

Specifications and blank forms of bids can be had on application at this office.
THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
A. W. CRAVEN,

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 18 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, July 16, 1866.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED UNTIL MONDAY, the 23d inst. for the sale to the Quartermaster's Department of two yachts or sail-boats complete, of from 25 to 30 tons each.

The boats are to be well built, in good condition, and fitted in every respect for immediate use, and to be delivered in this City.

Terms of payment: Cash in current funds on delivery.

Persons proposing will state particularly what they will furnish beside the hull itself. Proposals to be marked "Proposals for Sail-boats," and addressed to the undersigned. By order of
Brevet Major-Gen. STEWART VAN VLIET,
Chief Quartermaster, D. E.
R. C. MORGAN, Brevet Major and A. Q. M.

## PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Wednesday, July 25, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M.,

For regulating, grading and curbing New-avenue, east and west.

For regulating, grading and curbing Thirty-fourth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

For regulating, grading and curbing Eighth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets.

For regulating, grading and curbing One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, between Third-avenue and Mount Morris-square.

For regulating, grading and curbing One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, between Fourth and Eighth avenues.

For regulating, grading and curbing Sixty-fourth-street, between Third and Fifth-avenues.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Fifty-ninth-street, between Fifth and Tenth avenues.

For flagging and reflagging Forty-ninth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated STREET DEPARTMENT, New-York, July 13, 1866.
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. NAVY,
No. 260 F-st., WASHINGTON, D. C.,
July 17, 1866.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING IRON AT THE WASHINGTON NAVY-YARD.—Separate sealed proposals, to be indorsed "Proposals for Chain and Bar Iron," will be received at this office until SATURDAY, July 28, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the following articles, which are required for immediate use at Washington Navy-yard, viz.:

200,000 (two hundred thousand) pounds chain links, 1¼ inch diameter and 15 inches long.

90,000 (ninety thousand) pounds chain links, 1⅛ inch diameter and 13¾ inches long.

40,000 (forty thousand) pounds chain links, 1 1-16 inch diameter and 13 inches long.

5,000 (five thousand) pounds 3⅛ inch round bar iron (refined.)

2,000 (two thousand) pounds 2¾ inch round bar iron (refined.)

1,500 (fifteen hundred) pounds 2⅝ inch round bar iron (refined.)

2,000 (two thousand) pounds 2⅛ inch round bar iron (refined.)

The above articles to be delivered at Washington Navy-yard, free of cost to the Government for freight or transportation, subject to inspection, and at the risk and expense of the party furnishing.

Sufficient guarantee for prompt delivery will be required of successful bidders.
CALVIN C. JACKSON,
Paymaster United States Navy.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1866.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS INdorsed "For Building a Dwelling-house in the Central Park near the Receiving Reservoirs," together with the name of the bidder and date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock, A. M. of TUESDAY, the 31st day of July, 1866, at which time they will be publicly opened, for furnishing the materials and building a dwelling-house in the Central Park near the Receiving Reservoirs. The amount of security required will be $5,000.

Plans and specifications can be seen on application to the Chief Engineer at this office, where blank forms of bids can also be obtained.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
A. W. CRAVEN,

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD,
July 18, 1866.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for building a Stone Tower, Engine House and Boiler House, at or near One Hundred and Seventy-third-street, near the High Bridge," together with the name of the bidder and date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of FRIDAY, the 3d day of August, 1866, at which time they will be publicly opened, for furnishing the necessary material and completing the construction of a stone tower, engine-house and boiler-house at or near One Hundred and Seventy-third-street, near the High Bridge.

Plans and specifications, and all information, can be obtained on application to the Engineer's Office, High Bridge, where blank forms of bids can also be obtained. The amount of security required will be thirty-five thousand dollars.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
A. W. CRAVEN,

## DRY GOODS.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS
AT
GAYNOR'S,
NO. 765 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.
FRENCH BALMORALS.
An elegant variety of
TRAVELING SKIRTS.
A beautiful assortment of
FRENCH CORSETS,
THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE UNITED STATES.

LADIES AT SARATOGA, LONG BRANCH, CAPE MAY AND NEWPORT
Can have goods FORWARDED by EXPRESS.
Give size of waist, &c.,
GAYNOR, Importer and Manufacturer.
No. 765 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 135 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 21, 1866.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital | $2,000,000 00 |
| Assets July 1, 1866 | 3,596,222 00 |
| Liabilities July 1, 1866 | 130,385 13 |

The directors of the company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
JOHN McGEE, Secretary.

MOURNING GOODS,
CONSISTING OF EVERYTHING DESIRABLE IN DRESS GOODS. ALSO, BONNETS, MANTILLAS, SHAWLS, GLOVES, &c., WILL BE OFFERED FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION, TO MAKE ROOM FOR FALL STOCK. N. B.—DRESSES AND SUITS MADE UP ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE AND BEST MANNER. A HANDSOME STOCK OF GOODS FOR TRAVELING SUITS.
W. JACKSON,
IMPORTER OF MOURNING GOODS,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.,
Opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

BEDDING. MATTRESSES, &C.
HAIR, HUSK, STRAW, MOSS, SEA-GRASS, and every kind of Spring Mattresses.
BLANKETS,
White and colored blankets, comfortables, &c.
QUILTS,
White and colored Marseilles, Alhambra, Manchester, Allendale and Honey-comb Quilts.
TOWELS,
Bath, fringed, huck and diaper Towels, Sheeting, Pillow-cases, linen and cotton.
MOSQUITO NETS.
All kinds of patent Mosquito Nets for beds.
IRON FURNITURE.
Bedsteads, cribs, cradles, store and piano stools, settees, garden chairs, hat and umbrella stands, vases, wash-stands, marble-top saloon tables, &c.
GOVERNMENT GOODS.
20,000 U. S. iron bedsteads, blankets, quilts, sheets, pillow-cases, &c.
WM. GARDNER, No. 244 Canal-st.

JAMES A. HEARN & SON
will offer, during the coming week, the entire balance of their stock of FANCY SILKS at a great reduction. Also, GREAT BARGAINS IN BLACK SILKS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS, suitable to the season.

FANCY GRENADINES in great variety, from 35 cents to $1 25.

OXONIANS, the specialty of the season, reduced to 35 cents; worth 60 cents.

New shades of COLORED ALPACA.

TWO THOUSAND FANCY SUMMER SHAWLS, in great variety of style, and at lower prices than they can be obtained elsewhere.

SCARLET CENTRE SQUARE SHAWLS, (slightly damaged,) $20; worth $35. Berlin wool shawls, for traveling, $8; worth $14.

BLACK ALPACAS.

Over 200 pieces BLACK ALPACAS, purchased at a great sacrifice, which will be offered at a small advance on the cost.

BLACK SILK BASQUES AND CIRCULARS, in new and elegant styles, made of Bonnet's Black Silks and finished in the best manner, AT REDUCED PRICES.

REAL LACE SHAWLS; an elegant assortment just received.

LLAMA LACE SHAWLS, purchased much under cost of importation, which will be offered at a small advance on the cost.

DRESSES AND SUITS MADE TO ORDER AND FINISHED WHEN PROMISED.

BATHING DRESSES, HATS, CAPS AND SHOES.

SQUARE MESH BLACK GRENADINES, finest quality imported.

BLACK GRENADINE BAREGES, 65 cents; worth $1.

BLACK GRENADINE, 65, 75, and 85 cents; warranted all silk.

LADIES' UNDER-LINEN at REDUCED PRICES.

NO. 775 BROADWAY, ABOVE 9TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open on MONDAY, July 23,
An elegant assortment of Black and White
CLUNY LACE CASAQUES, PALETOTS,
EMBROIDERED MUSLIN BASQUINES,
DRESSES, RICH SILKS, AND
ELEGANT BROCHE GRENADINES.
ALSO,
CASHMERE AND SILK PALETOTS, EMBROIDERED PERLE,
Being the latest Paris novelties just received.
BROADWAY and 10TH-ST.

CARPETS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
will offer on MONDAY, July 23,
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, at $1 75 per yard;
Crossley & Sons' and other celebrated makes of
ENGLISH BRUSSELS, at $2 50 per yard,
which were purchased in London during the late crisis.
BROADWAY AND TENTH-STREET.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Have largely replenished all their
POPULAR STOCKS OF DRESS GOODS, &c.,
Which they offer at the late
EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.
Broadway and 10th-st.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S,
No. 739 Broadway, opposite Astor-place, formerly at No. 657. Children's cloaks and suits, infants' wardrobes, French lingerie for ladies and children, imported chemises, yokes, ladies' ready-made undergarments, ladies' and Misses' sets, handkerchiefs, &c. Initials and coats of arms embroidered, stamping for embroideries, &c., &c.

R. H. MACY,
FANCY GOODS, DRY GOODS,
BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, &c.
FOURTEENTH-STREET AND SIXTH-AVENUE.

## DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—THAT we make the Nitrous Oxide pure, and extract teeth without pain or injury, 13,000 patients and the medical profession can testify. It is our specialty. Come to headquarters. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

## ASTROLOGY.

ASTONISHING.—MRS. NEUHEDEL, FROM Poland, tells past, present and future. No. 42 Stanton-st., first floor. Room No. 6. Ladies 50 cts., gents $1.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMber of smart, respectable girls—English, Scotch, American, French, German, Irish, Protestant and others of all nations and professions; have good references; have no objection to any part of the country or to travel; will be found willing and obliging. Employers in want of such can be supplied without delay. Private families, hotels, first-class boarding-houses, watering-places and Summer resorts, by applying at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment office, No. 146 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., second door from A. T. Stewart's, removed from No. 884 4th-av.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—SITUATIONS at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st., for a large number of recommended cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, waitresses, nurses, chambermaids, seamstresses, houseworkers, &c., of all nations.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., a large number of servants for best of places, City and country; cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, houseworkers, chambermaids, laundresses, waitresses, and those lately landed of all nations.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; bread and pastry; best of City reference. Can be seen at her last employer's, No. 30 West 28th-st. No objection to the country.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL, WITH EXCELlent City reference, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or children's maid and to do fine sewing; wages $10. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl; would cook and wash for a small family; or as waitress; is willing and obliging; best of reference. Call at No. 394 4th-av., in the bookstore, for particulars.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH SERVANT, WHO worked in a gentleman's family in Ireland, a situation as general housemaid; washes and irons well; wages $10. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl to do general housework in a small private family. Can be seen at No. 183 Clinton-st., Room No. 8.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS, WHO understands fine washing and French fluting, wishes ladies' or family washing, to do up at her own residence; has the best of City references. Apply at No. 265 East 21st-st., second floor. All washing done at moderate prices.

FAMILIES, HOTELS AND SUMMER-houses promptly supplied with female help of all nations, who are competent to do the different branches of house-work. Also, coachmen, gardeners, farmhands, porters, waiters, servants, &c. Apply at Employment House, corner 6th-av. and 11th-st.

ALL RESPECTABLE FAMILIES, boarding-houses and hotels can be supplied with good servants, from all nations, Protestant and Catholic, at MRS. YORKSTON'S OFFICE, No. 14 4th-av.

### MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man who thoroughly understands his business; is a good groom and a good City driver; understands gardening; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Address M. P., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—WORK ON A FARM BY A YOUNG man, an educated deaf mute; understands farming pretty well; can give references as to honesty and capability; prefers a place near the City. Address SUBSCRIPTION CLERK, New-York *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGH groom and coachman; fully understands the proper care of road and carriage horses, and can be highly recommended for such. Address H. P., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN FROM BOSTON, a situation in any respectable business; has had three years' experience in the wholesale grocery trade; first-class City references. Address CHARLES, Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as salesman, entry, shipping, general clerk, or assistant in any office; writes a good hand and has some knowledge of book-keeping; can furnish the best of City reference. Address B. F., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman; is a good gardener, and understands his business thoroughly; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country; satisfactory reference can be given. Address S. C., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man who has no incumbrance, as coachman; understands his business in all its branches; wife is a dressmaker; City reference. Address M. N., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A situation as gardener and coachman; has nine years' reference, and understands his business well; will work for $25 per month in a permanent place. Call at, or address THOMPSON, No. 91 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman; either City or country; has good City reference. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 214 West 54th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.; the stable is in the rear of the house.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as vegetable gardener; thoroughly understands his business; also understands the proper care of a horse, and keeping a gentleman's place in order; the best of reference. Address W. S., Box 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SINGLE man, as gardener; is willing to make himself generally useful; has best of City and country reference. Inquire for B. S., at Smith's seed-store, 65 Liberty-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; is a good groom and careful driver; has the best of City reference. Address J. L., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A PROTESTant, a situation as vegetable gardener or coachman; understands the business thoroughly; good reference. Address D. L., Box No. 212 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GERMAN coachman, who understands his business perfectly; can give the best City reference. Address or call at SCHMIDT, No. 46 Allen-st., room No. 12.

WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS PROTESTANT coachman, a situation, with 12 years experience in horses, and a good city reference given. Address H. B. Box No. 210, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; can give the best of references from his last place; no objection to go to the country. Address J. M., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WAITER, (German) speaking French and English, in a hotel or restaurant; well recommended. Address T. D., No. 8 Duane-st.

TO FURNITURE AND OTHER MANUFACTURERS.—The advertiser, who has for a number of years had charge of the largest cabinet-making manufactory in Canada, where machinery is extensively used; has also superintended the pattern-making department of a large foundry; is a practical workman, having a knowledge of accounts, and would make himself generally useful, desires a situation in the United States. Address, post-paid, stating wages, B., care of G. W. S., Post-office, Montreal, C. E.

## HELP WANTED.

WANTED,
5,000 Agents, male and female, for a light, pleasant business at home. $10 to $20 per day profit on $5 to $10 capital. No risk. Call at No. 47 Lombard Block, or send two stamps for papers. Address
R. WAYVELL, Box No. 4,781 Chicago.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE TIDY GIRL, TO do the housework for a family of three persons, at Greenpoint; house has all modern improvements; must be a good cook and laundress, and have the best of references. Apply at No. 126 Liberty-st.

WANTED—A SOAP-MAKER TO GO TO A neighboring city. One who thoroughly understands his business may apply to LOVELAND & WELCH, No. 381 West-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A HEALTHY WET nurse; milk not over 8 to 10 weeks. Apply at or address No. 353 Broadway, up stairs.

GIRLS WITH GOOD RECOMMENDATIONS wanted immediately at the Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av. Excellent situations now ready for all kinds of experienced servants; also for girls lately landed.

LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS WANTED for the City of New-York, and in every part of the United States, by a first-class company, offering unusual advantages to agent and insurer. Address, with references, LIFE COMPANY, Box No. 6,767 New-York City.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO OIL COMPANIES, MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS, PATENTEES AND OTHERS.

The advertiser, who has had upward of ten years' experience as traveling agent, is desirous of entering into arrangements with some responsible house or party to travel as buying or selling agent, or in some similar capacity. Unquestionable references given. Address, till Friday, 27th, stating business, terms, and when and where an interview may be had, J. P. B., Station D, P. O.

AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN, HAVING $5,000 or $10,000, is desirous of forming a partnership with a person having a thorough knowledge of some business requiring not over the above amount. To such a person a large interest in the business will be given. No agents need answer. Address BUSINESS, Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

A CORNER LIQUOR STORE, 8TH-av., Central Park, stock, fixtures, furniture, lease, license, Excise and Internal Revenue; $30 per day; rent, $30 per month; immediate possession; owner retiring; for all, 1,500. Apply to THOMAS SCANLAN, No. 764 8th-av.

MONEY CAN BE MADE AT ARMY AND Navy stations on Ritter's portable desks; checker-board combined; contains 20 useful articles. Price reduced from $10 to $6 per dozen.
A. J. RITTER, Rahway, N. J.

A WRITER OF LONG EXPERIENCE for the City Press would like to purchase an interest in a city or country newspaper. Address B., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

POSITIVE SALE THIS WEEK.—FIXtures for sale cheap, and 5 rooms with store. Rent $30. No. 532 Hudson-st., New-York.

## MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock.
FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works,
Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantles put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, and at half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts., New-York.

## LOST AND FOUND.

$40 REWARD.—LOST ON SATURDAY morning in a 4th-av. car, near 4th-st., a pocket-book containing a small sum of money, two gold rings, and sundry papers, of no value to any one except the owner. By returning it to No. 246 4th-av., or by addressing B. B., Box No. 634 Post-office, the above reward will be paid.

## PERSONAL.

WALTER HUNT.—IF ANY OF THE FAMILY or workmen of the late WALTER HUNT, who obtained a patent for cloth-lined paper collars in 1854, will call or communicate with S. W. H. WARD, No. 387 Broadway, New-York, they will greatly oblige.

## SHIPPING.

### PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.

OPENING OF STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA VIA PANAMA.

The service of the above Company will be commenced from Panama to Wellington, New-Zealand, on the 24th June, by the steamship KAKAIA, followed by the KAIKOURA on the 24th July.

Passengers and goods will be forwarded from Wellington to Auckland, Otago, Nelson, Canterbury, Sydney, Melbourne, and other parts of New-Zealand and Australia, by the Company's Inter-Colonial steamers.

Arrangements are in progress for the conveyance of passengers and goods, from New-York, at through fares and rates to all the principal ports in the Australasian Colonies.

The opening voyages of the Company's ships in conjunction with those of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be as follows:

OUTWARD.
From New-York, June 11.
From Panama, June 24.
From Wellington, N. Z., July 21.
Arriving at Sydney, July 29.
TIME.
From New-York to Wellington, 40 days.
From Panama to Wellington, 28 days.
To Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.
HOMEWARD.
From Sydney, 31st May or June 1.
From Wellington, N. Z., June 8.
From Colon, (Aspinwall,) July 12.
Arriving at New-York, July 20.
TIME.
Wellington to New-York, 42 days.
Wellington to Panama, 28 days.
From Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.

The service will be continued monthly in unison with the foregoing dates.

Particulars of fares and freight on application to Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Office No. 59 Wall-st., New-York. WM. G. SEALY, Agent.

PANAMA, May 28, 1866.

### ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PEREIRE | DUCHESNE | SATURDAY, | July 28 |
| VILLE DE PARIS | SURMONT | SATURDAY, | Aug. 11 |
| EUROPE | LAMARIE | SATURDAY, | Aug. 25 |
| NAPOLEON III | BOCANDE | SATURDAY, | Sept. 8 |

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished there with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

*Medical attendance free of charge.*

EXTRA STEAMERS, alternating with the mail line, and at lower rates, are appointed to sail for Havre direct.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| VERA CRUZ | Capt. BELIARD | Saturday, Aug. 4 |
| TAMPICO | Capt. GILBERTPIERRE | Saturday, Aug. 18 |
| FLORIDE | Capt. | Saturday, Sept. 15 |

RATES OF PASSAGE, IN GOLD.
Chief cabin, including wine....$80
Steerage, with superior fare....40

For further information, apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent. No. 58 Broadway.

### NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

| Ships. | Tons. | Commanders |
|---|---|---|
| ENGLAND | 3,450 | Grace. |
| SCOTLAND | 3,698 | Hall. |
| VIRGINIA | 3,310 | Prowse. |
| HELVETIA | 3,315 | Ogilvie. |
| THE QUEEN | 3,517 | Grogan. |
| ERIN | 3,310 | Cutting. |
| PENNSYLVANIA | 2,878 | Lewis. |
| LOUISIANA | 2,166 | Thompson |
| DENMARK | 3,117 | Thomson |
| FRANCE | 3,200 | (Building) |

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
ENGLAND....SATURDAY, July 28
LOUISIANA....SATURDAY, Aug. 4
ERIN....SATURDAY, Aug. 11
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.

Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, for $35 currency.

Cabin passage to Liverpool $100; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

Drafts for any amount issued on any Bank in Great Britain and Ireland at the lowest rates.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway, and for steerage tickets at the passage office of the company, No. 27 Broadway, and No. 275 Pearl-st. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

### NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The steamship CITY OF PARIS, of the Inman Line, will sail from Pier No. 45 North River for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown, at 8 A. M. on SATURDAY, July 28. Passengers are requested to be on board at 7 A. M. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| KANGAROO | WEDNESDAY | July 25 |
| CITY OF PARIS | SATURDAY | July 28 |
| CITY OF LIMERICK | WEDNESDAY | Aug. 1 |
| CITY OF NEW-YORK | SATURDAY | Aug. 4 |
| CITY OF BOSTON | SATURDAY | Aug. 11 |

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE, BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Cabin | $90 | Steerage | $30 |
| First Cabin to London | 95 | Steerage to London | 34 |
| First Cabin to Paris | 105 | Steerage to Paris | 40 |

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday's steamers: First cabin, $100; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

### THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 25.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 1.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 8.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 15.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 22.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 29.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage....65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

### GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE BY THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely.

| | |
|---|---|
| FULTON, S. SAMUELS | Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866. |
| ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN | Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866. |
| FULTON, S. SAMUELS | Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866. |
| ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN | Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866. |
| FULTON, S. SAMUELS | Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866. |

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon....$100 | Lower Saloon....$80
Second class..$50.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
SHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

### THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS Between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via COWES, carrying the U. S. Mail, taking passengers to England, France and Germany. Leave New-York, from Pier No. 46 North River, on THURSDAYS:

ATLANTIC, C. HOYER, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,000 horse power....20th July,
BALTIC, A. G. JONES, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,000 horse power....2d August.
WESTERN METROPOLIS, H. SANDERS, Commander, 2,600 tons, 1,000 horse power...15th Aug't.

Further departures: September 6, 20; October 4, 26; November 8, 22; December 13, 27.

DEPARTURES FROM BREMEN, respectively—Cowes, June 6, 13, 20, 27; July 11, 25; August 15, 29; September 12; October 3, 17; November 1, 25; December 5, 19.

RATES OF PASSAGE, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency, from NEW-YORK TO BREMEN, Havre, London and Southampton:
First cabin, $105; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50.
FROM BREMEN, &c., TO NEW-YORK:
First cabin, $112; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
RETURN TICKETS: First cabin, $205; second cabin, $132 50; steerage, $77 50.

For freight or passage apply to RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st.

### LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30, payable in currency.

Passage from London, $90, $60 and $30, payable in gold.

BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Aug. 1.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Aug. 11.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGS, from New-York, Aug. 25.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, September 8.

The elegant British iron steamship BELLONA, 3,000 tons, will sail for London direct on WEDNESDAY, August 1, at noon, from Pier No. 3, North River.

For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown.—A extra Cunard steamer will sail every WEDNESDAY:
MARATHON....WEDNESDAY, July 25.
MALTA....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1.
PALMYRA....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 8.

These steamers have very fine accommodations for a few cabin passengers.

Passage money $100, gold or its equivalent.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

### FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The favorite side-wheel steamship COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1, punctually, at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green.

### FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company will dispatch the elegant side-wheel steamship NORTH AMERICA, L. F. TIMMERMAN, Commander, for Rio de Janeiro and intermediate ports, on SATURDAY, July 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River.

For freight or passage apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green.

### FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEN. GRANT, Capt. E. W. HOLMES, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, July 28, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodation, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

## SHIPPING.

### PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

JUNE 30.—ARIZONA, A. G. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, FARNSWORTH.

JULY 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, JEFF. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, WATKINS.

JULY 21.—NEW-YORK, WEIR, connecting SACRAMENTO, CAVERLY.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

### FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Steamer CHAMPION will be dispatched in a few days for Aspinwall.

Freight by this ship will reach San Francisco at the same time as the "slow" freight ex NEW-YORK today.

For further particulars inquire at the freight office, Pier No. 42 North River, or at No. 84 Broadway. WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole freight agents P. M. S. S. Co.

### FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

The new Steamship TYBEE, ISAAC CROWELL, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, July 28, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely for Galveston direct.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

### FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships HATTERAS, Capt. L. PARISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.

ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.

FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

### FOR RICHMOND NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING, EVERY TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

### FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
PASSENGER SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON......Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES..........Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.

FREIGHT AT LOWEST RATES.

Cabin passage....$20

The favorite passenger steamship FLAMBEAU, will leave on THURSDAY, July 26, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 36 North River.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

Agents in Savannah, WILDER & FULLARTON.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.—THE elegant, fast steamship MONTEREY will sail for Savannah direct, from Pier No. 13 North River, SATURDAY, July 28, punctually at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green.

### FOR CHARLESTON S. C.

PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FIRST CABIN PASSAGE......THIRTY DOLLARS.
EMILY B. SOUDER..........Capt. H. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA..........Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN.

The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.

The new and elegant steamship EMILY B. SOUDER, will leave on THURSDAY, July 26, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st. Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—REGULAR LINE—Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. The A 1 very fast steamship GRANADA will sail on SATURDAY, July 28, at 3 P. M. Unsurpassed accommodations for passengers. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

### NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MARIPOSA will leave on SATURDAY, July 28, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.

For freight or passage apply at the Company's office, No. 10 Barclay-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 262 Broadway.

## RAILROADS.

### WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG AND WILLOUGHBY

(The finest lake scenery in the United States,)
VIA CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.
70 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Leave New-York *via* New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven Steamer, Peck Slip, at 3:15 P. M.

On Saturdays the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.

Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West. WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD COMPANY.—On and after FRIDAY, June 1, the JESSE HOYT, passenger boat of this road, will leave Pier No. 32 North River, foot of Duane-st., and connect at Port Monmouth with trains for the following points on the Road:

11 A. M. Express Line for Philadelphia direct, taking passengers to Red Bank, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Point Pleasant, Bricksburgh, Manchester, Tom's River, Woodmansie, Barnegat, Shamong, Tuckerton, Atsion, Jackson, and all stations on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. Through to Camden in five hours. Fare $2.

4 P. M. from Pier No. 32, and 4:15 P. M. from Pier No. 3, for Port Monmouth, Highlands, Middletown, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Oceanport, Branchport, Long Branch, Shark River, Squan, Farmingdale, Point Pleasant, Squankum, Bricksburgh, Manchester, Tom's River and Camden. Fare $2.

The Freight Boat leaves at 5 P. M. for all points on the line and Camden.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE CAMDEN:

Express at 9:20 A. M., arriving in New-York at 2:15 P. M.

Freight at 2:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 4 A. M.

Way Mail and Express at 2:30 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:30 A. M., and stopping at Pier No. 3 North River.

N. B.—All baggage must be delivered at Pier No. 32, as none will be received at Pier No. 3. W. N. CLAYTON, Supt.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Su't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING TIME TABLE FROM MAY 7.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Express train, for Greenport.
4:30 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for North Islip and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yaphank.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:25 run through to Monsey. THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of DENNIS, HOPPING & CHOVEY was dissolved on the 12th inst. by mutual consent. Their business will be settled by the new firm of HOPPING, CHOVEY & VOORHIS.
WILLIAM DENNIS.
J. D. HOPPING.
FRANCIS CHOVEY.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned will continue the Wood and Willow Ware business under the name of HOPPING, CHOVEY & VOORHIS, at No. 268 Washington-st.
J. D. HOPPING.
FRANCIS CHOVEY.
CHAS. H. VOORHIS.

NEW-YORK, July 13, 1866.

## MACHINERY.

### PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,

COMBINING THE MAXIMUM OF EFFICIENCY, DURABILITY AND ECONOMY with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 300 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address J. C. HOADLEY & CO., Lawrence, Mass.

FOR SALE—A PLANING-MACHINE, MANUFACTURED by Bal. & Co., Worcester, Mass.; will plane 24-inch plank 4 inches thick; has been used three months, and is in perfect order. Apply, to ROBERT C. DAVIDGE & CO., No. 33 Broadway.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N.J.

## STEAMBOATS.

### SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

LONG BRANCH AND SEASHORE RAILROAD.
The new and commodious steamer,
WILLIAM COOK,

Capt. L. F. FRAZEE, will leave the south side of the Pier at the foot of Barclay-st., daily, Sundays excepted, at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and Pier No. 1 North River, at 4:15 P. M.

Returning the Baggage and Way Line, will leave Long Branch at 7:10 A. M., 7:30 A. M. express, and 1 P. M. express, 7:10 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at Atlanticville, Jumping Point, and Highland Stations.

The express train will leave at 7:30 A. M., and go through without stopping. The 7:30 A. M. train from Long Branch, and the 4 P. M. line from New-York connect with stages for Deal, Shark River and Squan. No baggage received on the boat at Pier No. 1.

Baggage delivered in any part of the City. M. PAUL, Superintendent.

### FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR

The new and first-class steamer EDWARD EVERETT, Capt. HENRY TATTERSON, from Pier No. 38 East River, foot Market-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 6 P. M.; returning, will leave Sag Harbor every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 4 P. M. (Passengers forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton, and all points on Peconic Bay free of charge.)

For freight or passage apply on board, or to ISAAC S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip. N. L. McCREADY & CO., No. 36 South-st.

### THE OLD LINE FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.

The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton free of charge. Staterooms can be engaged in advance upon application to the clerk on board, or to WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

1866.—CHANGE OF TIME. 1866.—THE Lower Hudson Steamboat Company's daily line (Sundays excepted) between New-York and Sing Sing, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Irvington and Tarrytown. The new and splendid steamers SUNNYSIDE and SLEEPY HOLLOW leave foot of Chambers-st. at 4 and 5 o'clock P. M.

TIME TABLE.

| SUNNYSIDE. | Leaves. | Return. | SLEEPY HOLLOW. | Leaves. | Return. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chambers-st | 5:00 | 9:45 | Chambers-st. | 4:00 | 9:00 |
| Yonkers | 5:55 | 8:50 | Yonkers | 4:55 | 8:05 |
| Hastings | 6:15 | 8:35 | Irvington | 5:20 | 7:40 |
| Irving | 6:30 | 8:15 | Tarrytown | 5:35 | 7:25 |
| Tarrytown | 6:45 | 8:00 | Sing Sing | 6:15 | 6:45 |
| Sing Sing | 7:15 | 7:30 | | | |

The SLEEPY HOLLOW will run to Grassy Point until further notice, arriving at 6:45 P. M., and leaving at 6:10 A. M. daily. Takes effect on and after MONDAY MORNING, July 23.

JULY, 1866.—SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH and Red Bank. Fare 25 cents. The new and splendid steamer NELLY WHITE, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, having passenger accommodations and speed superior to any boat ever on this route, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., in place of steamer META, as follows:

| LEAVE NEW-YORK. | LEAVE RED BANK. |
|---|---|
| Friday, July 20, 9 A. M. | Friday, July 20, 12½ P. M. |
| Saturday, July 21, 2 P. M. | Sunday, July 22, 3 A. M. |
| Sunday, July 22, 8½ A. M. | Sunday, July 22, 3½ P. M. |
| Monday, July 23, 11 A. M. | Monday, July 23, 2½ P. M. |
| Tuesday, July 24, 11½ A. M. | Tuesday, July 24, 3 P. M. |
| Wednesday, July 25, 2½ A. M. | Wednesday, July 25, 6½ A. M. |
| Wednesday, July 25, 3½ P. M. | Thursday, July 26, 6½ A. M. |
| Thursday, July 26, 3½ P. M. | Friday, July 27, 6½ A. M. |
| Friday, July 27, 3½ P. M. | Saturday, July 28, 6½ A. M. |
| Saturday, July 28, 3½ P. M. | Saturday, July 28, 6½ P. M. |
| Sunday, July 29, 8 A. M. | Sunday, July 29, 3½ P. M. |
| Sunday, July 29, 7 P. M. | Monday, July 30, 6½ A. M. |
| Monday, July 30, 4 P. M. | Tuesday, July 31, 6½ A. M. |
| Tuesday, July 31, 4 P. M. | |

JULY, 1866.—SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank.—On and after Friday, 20, the fare will be 10 cents, (except on Sundays) which will be 25 cents. Freight on light barrels, 12½c.; tight barrels, 20c. The new and fast steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. R. B. PARKER, having been built expressly for this port, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st. as follows:

| LEAVE NEW-YORK. | LEAVE RED BANK. |
|---|---|
| Saturday, July 21, 1 P. M. | Saturday, July 21, 4 P. M. |
| Sunday, July 22, 9 A. M. | Sunday, July 22, 3½ P. M. |
| Monday, July 23, 12 P. M. | Monday, July 23, 3½ P. M. |
| Tuesday, July 24, 1 P. M. | Tuesday, July 24, 4½ P. M. |

Ample accommodations for horses and wagons.

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st. daily at 7:45 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., for Albany and Troy. Landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson. A light-draft steamboat will on arrival at Albany carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the New-York Central Railroad. No freight, horses or carriages received.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad. The new swift steamboat NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37 East River (foot of Market-st.) EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on arrival of railroad trains. Through in three hours. Fare 75 cents; excursion tickets $1 25.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—On and after THURSDAY, May 31, the steamboat ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9¼, landing at Yonkers, Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh and Milton. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2 P. M.

REDUCTION OF FARE, WESTWARD, VIA DAY LINE OF STEAMERS—Daily from foot of Desbrosses-st. at 7:48, and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., and New-York Central Railroad from Albany.

| | |
|---|---|
| New-York to Montreal | $11 40 |
| New-York to Saratoga | 3 45 |
| New-York to Syracuse | 5 05 |
| New-York to Rochester | 6 72 |
| New-York to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, or via Falls | 8 25 |

TROY EVENING LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY AT 6 P. M.—Fare reduced to $1; $2 45 to Saratoga, every day except Saturday; fare on Sunday, $2. Steamers CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE from Harrison-st. Pier, connecting with the New-York Central, West, and checking baggage and ticketing to all points north.

STEAMBOAT FOR NEWARK AND BERGEN POINT.—The steamboat THOS. P. WAY leaves foot of Barclay-st., for Newark, stopping at Bergen Point each way, at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M.; leaves Newark, foot of Centre-st., at 7½ A. M. and 1½ P. M. Sundays, leaves Newark at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. New-York, 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

FOR SAUGERTIES—LANDING AT RHINEBECK, Barrytown and Tivoli. The steamer ANSONIA will leave foot of Beach-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 P. M. Returning leaves Saugerties every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M. Conveyances to be had from the landing to the Catskill Mountain House.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT—THE NEW side-wheel steamer CITY OF PROVIDENCE, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35 North River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to E. PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.—The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

OYSTER BAY, HUNTINGTON AND NORTHPORT.—On and after June 23, the fast steamer D. R. MARTIN will leave Peck-slip daily at 3:45 o'clock P. M. for the above places. Returning will reach the City in the morning at 9.30.

CITY ISLAND, NEW-ROCHELLE AND MAMARONECK.—The fast steamer MATTANO, Capt. MANIE, leaves Rutgers-slip, East River, daily, at 4 P. M., for the above named places. Returning, reaches the City at 9:15 A. M. Fare each way 40 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.—THE SPLENDID steamboat MAGENTA is open for sale or charter for picnics, Sunday-school or moonlight excursions. Inquire of the STEPHENS & CONDIT TRANSPORTATION CO., foot of Barclay-st.

FOR SALE—STEAMER HENRY BURDEN, IN good order; 268 tons burden; beam engine, furniture and tackle complete. Apply to WM. W. WALLACE, No. 131 Washington-st.

## EXCURSIONS.

### DAILY EXCURSION

TO LONG BRANCH AND RETURN,
THE SAME DAY,
Giving passengers about five hours at Long Branch.
NEW LINE.
On and after Thursday, July 19, the steamboat
META

will leave the Pier, south side of Barclay-st. Ferry, (the berth of the Sea-Shore Railroad boat,) at 8 A. M., and connect at Sandy Hook with the Long Branch and Seashore Railroad for Long Branch.

Returning, will leave Long Branch at 4 P. M.

### FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.

Cheapest and most delightful trip in America. Best trout fishing in the world. One of those magnificent steamers METEOR or S. D. CALDWELL leaves Cleveland every WEDNESDAY at 8 P. M., and Detroit every THURSDAY at 11 P. M. for all Lake Superior ports. Trip occupies ten days. Rooms secured and all information furnished on application to S. P. BRADY & CO., or J. T. WHITING & CO., Detroit, Mich.; GARRETSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

### CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.

The large and commodious steamboat HUGUENOT; also, Pomona Grove. Office, Pier No. 19 North River.

THE FIRST ANNUAL EXCURSION OF the 79th Regiment Veteran Association for benefit of the Widows and Orphans of the late 79th Regiment, N. Y. Vols., and disabled members of the Association to Dudley's Grove, TUESDAY, July 24, 1866. The steamboat MARTHA WASHINGTON and barges WALTER SAND and WM. MYERS have been engaged; also, Robertson's celebrated band. Steamboat leaves Peck-slip, E. R., 7 A. M.; Christopher-st., N. R., 8 A. M.; 34th-st., N. R., 8½ A. M.

Gentlemen's tickets $1. Ladies' tickets 50 cents. T. E. SMITH, Secretary.

JOHN PLATT, Chairman.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.—Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 32, foot of Duane-st., North River, at 11 A. M., embracing a sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, returning to New-York, arriving at 2:30 P. M. Fare for the round trip 75 cents; children under 10 years of age half price. WM. N. CLAYTON, Sup't.

DAILY EXCURSION TO SANDY HOOK.—The new and commodious steamer WM. COOK, Capt. L. F. FRAZEE, leaves the south side of pier foot of Barclay-st. daily (Sundays excepted,) at 10 A. M. for Sandy Hook, running in connection with the Long Branch and Sea Shore Railroad, arriving at New-York upon her return at 2:45 P. M. Dinner served on board. Fare for the excursion, 75 cents.

FOR A DELIGHTFUL SUMMER EXCURSION of a few hours, take the steamboat BOARDMAN, Capt. ALEX. ANNETT, which leaves Jersey City at 7¼ and 10¼ A. M. and 2¼ P. M. daily, and Christopher-st. at 8, 11 and 3, touching at Pier No. 4 North River, Dey-st. and West 34th-st., for Fort Lee (the old landing) and intermediate places. Fare for the excursion, 25c.

EXCURSIONS—FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES—The large steamboat GEORGE WASHINGTON, barges WALTER SANDS, WM. JAY HASKETT and WM. H. MORTON, with other steamboats and barges; also Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove and Alderney Park, a new grove. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st.

CROSSETT'S GROVE.—STEAMBOATS HENRY SMITH and CHICOPEE, barges ANNA and WM. ROBERTS, and other groves, boats and barges such as desired. Office, No. 382 West-st., near Christopher. HENRY B. CROSSETT.

BARTLETT & DEMOREST'S SEWING Machine, with valuable improvements, makes the elastic knot stitch, and is in every particular the ne plus ultra family sewing machine; $25. No. 473 Broadway, New-York. Agents wanted.

## FOR SALE.

### GEO. W. SIMMONS JR.,

REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 96, Broadway, New-York.

Purchase, sale, leasing, exchange, care and management of real estate. Prompt collection of rents, dividends and interest. Investments made.

References—Messrs. Slade & Colby, Geo. F. Noyes, Esq., Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D., Messrs. F. Skinner & Co., Charles E. Strong, Esq., Messrs. Carpenter, Vail & Fuller.

### S. W. BENEDICT, REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st. Room No. 3.

A SPLENDID PROPERTY FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—Eighteen valuable building lots, suitable for gentlemen's residences, and in one of the best localities in Bergen County. These lots lately the property of Jacob Riley, deceased, surrounded by splendid residences, are on a high elevation, overlooking a branch of the Hackensack River, on the Englewood road, five minutes' walk from Leonia (formerly Fort Lee) station on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, and ten miles from New-York, trains running all times of the year to suit New-York merchants. This property is also only two miles from Fort Lee Ferry, where boats run at almost every hour in the day. The sale will take place on the premises at 2 o'clock P. M., on THURSDAY, July 26, 1866, unless the weather should prove very stormy, in which event the sale will be postponed, and further notice of sale given. Terms and conditions, which will be easy, will be made known on day of sale by CATHERINE RILEY.

Maps of the property may be seen on the large posters, and on day of sale.

N. B.—Trains on the Northern Railroad leave Jersey City for Leonia at 9:12 A. M., 1:15, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:25 P. M. Persons wishing to examine the property will do well to come up on the morning train, when they will be shown the property for sale.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT on the west bank of the Hudson River, opposite Hyde Park, 80 miles from the City, having a front on the Hudson River of about 1,400 feet. The house is well furnished and of brick, 50x10, with extension on the rear, containing all the modern improvements. All necessary outbuildings, farm houses, barns, &c. The place contains from 85 to 90 acres of land.

For further particulars, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A SUGAR REFINERY, KNOWN as the Pacific Sugar Refinery, located at No. 352 Front-st., and running through to No. 699 Water-st.; is adapted to the working of sugar or molasses; buildings and all the appurtenances in excellent working order. The above presents a good opportunity for any one wishing to embark in the refining business. Terms will be made easy. For further particulars and permission to examine the premises, apply to DOWLEY, CORNERS & CO., No. 45 South-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY SITUATE ON THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF CHATHAM AND PEARL STS.—The undersigned offer at private sale, by order of heirs, to close an estate, the valuable property situate on the northeast corner of Chatham and Pearl sts., extending through to Baxter-st., known as Nos. 108 and 110 Chatham, Nos. 466, 468 and 470 Pearl, and No. 6 Baxter sts., one of the most desirable business properties now offered. MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY dwelling-house and lot of land, No. 12 Washington-square; lot 31 feet 6 inches, front and rear, and 146 feet deep; alley in the rear. The house is replete with all the modern improvements, in fine order, and the furniture will be disposed of with the house; possession will be given in October next. For terms and permission to view the premises apply to HENRY S. LEVERICH, No. 111 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—AT ROCKLAND LAKE, A DESIRABLE country residence and outbuildings, with 18 acres of land, having a large front on the lake, and in a fine state of cultivation; a large supply of fruit and shade trees; one mile from steamboat landing, on North River. DAY, FERDON & CO., No. 191 Broadway, Room No. 4.

FOR SALE—ON THE BOSTON ROAD, IN Westchester County, between Morrisania and West Farms, a two-story and basement frame dwelling, in excellent order; property contains one acre of land, with new barn, water, gas, and modern conveniences. Inquire of WILLIAMS BROTHERS, Attorneys-at-law, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—SITUATED IN THE north part of and overlooking the village of Port Chester, Westchester County, New-York, a neat cottage, new and in perfect order, with about ½ an acre of ground. Plans at the office of P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY HOUSE.—A French villa, carriage-house, stable, &c., and two acres of land handsomely laid out and fruited; 1 hour from Wall-st., in Westchester County, near the water; terms to suit. Apply W. J. HARRIS, Continental Bank.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE IN LLEWELLYN Park, a cottage, containing 13 rooms; good stable, with 2 acres of land; well shaded; with furniture, if desired; possession immediately. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., from 9 to 11 A. M., or at Orange.

$23,500.—THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE high-stoop house for sale, at No. 13 East 30th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., with chandeliers, carpets, pictures, engravings and billiard-table; $12,000 can remain on mortgage; can be seen at any time.

A HANDSOME BROWN-STONE HOUSE, new, elegant, and convenient in all particulars, located on a Belgian paved and well-lighted street, and immediately off 4th and 5th avs., the former being the Boulevard of Brooklyn. Terms favorable. H. L. RIDER, No. 39 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT OF TEN acres on Passaic River, opposite Newark; large house brick barn, hot and cold water, gas and every City convenience; 45 minutes from Cortlandt-st. Ferry. Address GEO. W. PLATT, No. 20 Maiden-lane.

$3,000 FOR A FARM OF 25 ACRES, convenient to railroad depot, 36 miles on Long Island; good buildings, plenty of fruit and spring water. Also one of 40 acres, house, barn, fruit orchard, &c.; price $2,500. E. A. BUNCE, No. 7 Chambers-st.

BELMONT HALL FOR SALE.—ON THURSDAY, July 26, at 2 P. M., on the premises, at Schooley's Mountain, Morris County, N. J. For further particulars address EDWARD HOLLAND, M[illegible]son, Morris County, N. J.

A NEW HOUSE, CONTAINING NINE rooms; location healthy, pleasant and airy; price $4,800; near to depot. A. D. NEWELL, New-Brunswick, N. J.

PRODUCTIVE FARMS NEAR SOMERVILLE, Boundbrook and Millstone, from $3,000 to $20,000 each; several excellent fruit farms. For particulars call on JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THREE STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS houses will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire on premises, Nos. 89, 91 and 93 60th-st., 25 feet east of Lexington-av., north side, of JOHN GLASS, owner.

APPLY AT NO. 319 4TH-AV. FOR STANLEY DAY'S REAL ESTATE CIRCULAR.—Mailed free, if desired. Office hours, 10 to 4.

## AUCTION SALES.

### SALE OF GOVERNMENT STEAMERS AND VESSELS' EFFECTS.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md., July 11, 1866.

Will be sold at Baltimore, Md., on Tuesday, July 24, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., at their anchorage, with all their stores, anchors, boats, &c., belonging to them now on board, viz.:

The JOHN ADAMS, side-wheel, double-end ferry-boat of 474 tons; length on deck 148 feet; breadth of beam 32 feet; over all 50 feet; depth of hold 11 feet 2 inches; draft 7 feet; has one low-pressure inclined engine; diameter of cylinder — inches; stroke of piston 9 feet; well found in all her outfits; hull good as new, but slight repairs required to machinery.

The ACHILLES, side-wheel steamer of 325 tons; length on deck 160 feet; breadth of beam 24 feet; over all 46 feet; depth of hold 8 feet; draft 5 feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder 51 inches; stroke of piston 10 feet; in good running order, with stores on board.

The MAYFLOWER, side-wheel steamer of about 400 tons; length on deck 164 feet; breadth of beam 23 feet; over all 43 feet; depth of hold 6 feet; draft 5 feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder 38 inches; stroke of piston 8 feet; in running order, with stores on board.

The ISLAND CITY, side-wheel steamer of 198 tons; length on deck 158 feet; breadth of beam 22 feet; over all 36 feet; depth of hold 5 feet; draft 3 feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder 38 inches; stroke of piston 8 feet; rebuilt at Baltimore in 1864; in running order, with stores on board.

The JOHN S. IDE, screw steamer of 185 tons; length on deck 135 feet; breadth of beam 22½ feet; depth of hold 7 feet; draft 4 feet 3 inches; has one high-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder 24 inches; stroke of piston 2 feet; capacity of cargo about 1,300 barrels; in fine condition and well found in all her outfits.

The above vessels are admirably adapted for light freights, and from their drawing but little water are fine market boats, now only sold for want of further use by the Government.

Terms cash, in Government funds, on the day of sale.

By order of the Quartermaster-General. G. W. BRADLEY, Colonel and Chief Quartermaster Middle Military Department.

ADREON, THOMAS & CO., Auctioneers.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

### 30,000 TONS OF SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

JULY 25, 1866.
NEW-YORK, July 17, 1866.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will hold their FORTIETH AUCTION SALE OF COAL on WEDNESDAY, the 25th of July, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at their new salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., New-York, at which time they will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers,

30,000 TONS

of FRESH-MINED SCRANTON COAL, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of August next.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder, no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of or on behalf of the Company. The conditions will be more fully known at the time of sale.

TERMS—Fifty cents per ton, payable in current funds, on the day of sale, and the balance, with the Government tax of 7 cents per ton, within ten days thereafter at the office of the Company. JOHN BRISBIN, President.

AUCTION SALE.—BY ORDER OF COMMODORE Chas. H. Bell, U. S. Navy, Commandant of this station, I will sell at public auction, at this yard, on MONDAY, July 30, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following, viz.:

About (10,000) ten thousand cubic feet promiscuous white oak, white oak curve, live oak, chestnut, chestnut fletch and hackmatack timber. Also a lot of white oak, live oak and hackmatack knees. For further particulars, see handbills at storekeeper's office.

EDWD. HOOKER, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander, Naval Storekeeper.

NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1866.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, JULY 23, AT 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 289 Cumberland-st., corner of Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, an excellent rosewood piano, 7-octave; mahogany, walnut and oak parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, &c.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, (MONDAY,) JULY 23, AT 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 11 East River:
1,328 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
3,672 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo bark *Maddalena*, from Palermo.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF CARRIAGES, harness, saddles, &c.; also two second-hand top buggies but little used, cheap for cash, at No. 59 Cedar-st. TAYLOR & HICKS.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME BAY SADDLE-horse, young and sound; a good goer in harness; will be fully warranted. Apply to WM. CRAWFORD, No. 10 Wall-st., Room No. 30.

## INSTRUCTION.

### MRS. WILLIAMS'

English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

### MRS. MACAULAY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NOS. 251 and 253 MADISON-AV.,
WILL REOPEN ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20.

Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 4 until that time. Address by letter as above.

MR. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day Schools for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 36th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen the 20th September. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

### SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE,

EAST 49TH-ST., NEW-YORK.
FACULTY:
F. A. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL.D., President.
T. EGLESTON, Jr., E. M., Mineralogy and Metallurgy.
FRANCIS L. VINTON, E.M., Mining Engineering.
C. F. CHANDLER, Ph. D., Analytical and Applied Chemistry.
JOHN TORREY, M. D., LL.D., Botany.
CHARLES A. JOY, Ph. D., General Chemistry.
WILLIAM G. PECK, LL.D., Mining, Surveying and Mechanics.
JOHN H. VAN AMRING, A. M., Mathematics.
OGDEN N. ROOD, A. M., Physics.
J. S. NEWBERRY, Geology and Palæontology.

The plan of this school embraces a three-years' course for the degree of ENGINEER OF MINES, or BACHELOR OF PHILOSOPHY.

For admission, candidates for a degree must pass an examination in Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry and Plain Trigonometry. Persons not candidates for degrees are admitted without examination, and may pursue any or all of the subjects taught. The next session begins Oct. 1, 1866. The examination for admission will be held on Sept. 28, 29. For further information and for catalogues apply to Dr. C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty.

### MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE DE JANON,

Respectfully inform their friends and the public, that their English and French School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, (East 20th-st.,) will reopen on THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.

All applications, either personally, or by letter, may be made at No. 10 Gramercy Park.

### MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, at No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on and after Sept. 1. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

### MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 32 West 18th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

Applications may be made personally or by letter to MRS. LEVERETT, At the above address.

### YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

WATERBURY, CONN.

The Fall term commences Sept. 12. Full corps of eighteen teachers and lecturers. Limited number of boarders. A thorough school and a pleasant home. Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS, Principal.

### YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE

Will reopen Sept. 1, 1866.
For circulars address BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

### MR. VAN NORMAN'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, (Murray Hill,) reopens Sept. 20. Address as above.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, SARATOGA COUNTY, N.Y.—A select commercial and classical family boarding-school for boys. Expense, $60 per quarter. Pupils are taken into the family of the Principal. Next term begins MONDAY, Sept. 10. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—One of the most pleasant and healthy locations in the country. Pupils can remain through the Summer vacation. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, President.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 13, 1866, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. For circulars apply as above. Miss B. will be at home after Sept. 6.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Letters directed as above will be promptly answered.

NEWBURGH, N. Y.—THE FALL TERM OF Miss H. M. PARKHURST'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—23 miles from the City. Year commences September 4. Principal, O. R. WELLS, A. M.

## TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WHO SEEK POSITIONS should have American School Institute's "Application Form." Good teachers are in great demand for Autumn. Early applications desirable. Wanted specially teachers for classics, military tactics, music and French. Principals, school officers and heads of families who want reliable teachers should send full particulars, J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 430 Broome-st.

A FRENCH LADY OF 16 YEARS' EXPERIENCE in the instruction of the French language, and with the best of recommendations, desires a situation in a school as resident teacher or daily governess. Address Mme. E. M., 126th-st. fourth house west of 2d-av.

## TO LET.

ORANGE, N. J.—TO LET, ONE OF THE PRETTIEST villas on the eastern slope of the Orange Mountain, about ten minutes' drive from station, with [illegible] lawn, garden, stable, &c.; will be rented to April 1, 1868; possession immediately; furniture to be sold with the lease. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, from 9 to 11 A. M.; or of BLACKWELL & SMITH, Orange.

THE FIRST-CLASS STORE AND BASEMENT, Nos. 48 and 50 Walker-st., 50x100 feet, marble front, to rent from Nov. 1, 1866. Apply on the premises. IVISON, PHINNEY, BLAKEMAN & CO.

STORE TO LET—THE GRANITE BUILDING No. 86 Cedar-st., a few doors east of Broadway, will be let for storage or any other legitimate business purpose. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—FROM THE 1ST OF AUGUST, TO A private family, a neatly furnished house in a very pleasant location. Apply at No. 174 West 10th-st., new number.

TO LET—A ROOM TO SUIT TWO GENTLEMEN; hot and cold water, bath and gas. Apply at No. 136 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Dinner at 6.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO ONE or two single gentlemen. Inquire at No. 187 Henry-st.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO RENT, FURNISHED, IN FIFTH-av., for nine or twenty-one months, a first-class residence for a gentleman's family; the house must be well furnished, and contain five or six principal bedrooms; for a desirable house liberal rent will be paid, and full references given. N. B.—Immediate possession requisite. Address, giving situation and full particulars, Box No. 6,183 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—TO RENT, A SMALL HOUSE, FURNISHED or unfurnished, in a desirable location in New-York or Brooklyn. Address, with full particulars, V. F. T., Box No. 2,146 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A HOUSE AND lot, between 5th and 7th avs. and from 40th to 49th-st. ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING more room than they desire, would let to a gentleman and his wife, or a small family, a splendid suite of furnished rooms, with meals served in rooms or at the family table; location of the house in the neighborhood of 5th-av. and Union-square; any family wishing a pleasant and comfortable home will find this an unusual opportunity; reference exchanged. Address H. G. B., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, AT NO. 25 ABINGDON-square, a front room on second floor, and back room with extension on the same floor, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; references required. Dinner at 6½ P. M.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN OBTAIN board in a private family in Harlem; location pleasant. Address M. D., Station L.

## COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES OR single gentlemen can obtain board for the Summer in a private family in Westchester County; location healthy and very pleasant. Address T. B., Morrisania Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS AT THE Parsonage House, Rye, Westchester County, N. Y.; this house has large shady lawns, is very private, and well adapted to the comfort of good class families. Apply as above, or to CHARLES LEFLER, No. 42 Clinton-place.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING IN THE mountains near Tarrytown will receive a few first-class guests. Liberal table; terms moderate. Particulars of CHARLES DE-REVERE, News Agent, Tarrytown, or B. BARNARD, between 12 and 3 o'clock, at No. 57 West 11th-st., near 5th-av.

BOARD AT TARRYTOWN, NEAR THE depot. The mansion formerly the residence of Capt. Windle, is now open for permanent and transient boarders, under the name of the WIMBLE HOUSE. The very best of accommodations.

BOARD AT NEW-ROCHELLE—A SUITE of rooms overlooking the Sound; plenty of shade, milk and vegetables. For particulars, apply at No. 55 East 4th-st., or No. 52 Dey-st.

## SUMMER RESORTS.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, ORIENT POINT, L. I.—Enlarged and improved; now open; it is pleasantly situated on the extreme end of Long Island; only a moment's walk to the water; will accommodate 175 guests; steamers from Piers Nos. 38 and 43, E. R., direct for the house. See "Travelers' Guide." M. B. PARSONS & CO.

STETSON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, June 25.

THE STETSON HOUSE IS NOW OPEN for the accommodation of guests. Room can be secured on application at the Astor House, New-York, or by telegraph or letter to Long Branch. C. A. STETSON, JR., & CO.

REMOND HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N.J., OPPOSITE THE DEPOT.—French restaurant a la carte and nicely furnished rooms, from $1 to $1 50 a day; the only place in that style in Long Branch. P. REMOND, Proprietor.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, is now open for the reception of visitors. B. A. SHOEMAK, Proprietor.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
COOL! COOL!! COOL!!!
SPACIOUS SALOONS. SPACIOUS SALOONS.
ELEGANT LECTURE-ROOM.
A DELIGHTFULLY COOL ATMOSPHERE.
MR. G. L. FOX'S
SPLENDID SPECTACULAR PANTOMIME
IN THE FULL TIDE OF SUCCESS.
MR. G. L. FOX.
MR. G. L. FOX.
MISS KATE PENNOYER, MR. C. K. FOX,
and the full and efficient
GRAND PANTOMIME COMPANY.
AMUSE, AMUSE, AMUSE.
FULL AND APPRECIATIVE AUDIENCES.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2. EVENING AT 8,
in the new and gorgeous Comic Pantomime,
JACK AND GILL WENT UP THE HILL.
JACK AND GILL.
JACK AND GILL WENT UP THE HILL.
Surprising and delighting with the most REMARKABLE TRANSFORMATIONS, LAUGHABLE TRICKS AND MIRTH-INSPIRING INCIDENTS.
To be seen at all hours,
FROM SUNRISE UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK, P. M.,
to amuse, instruct and interest.
OVER 150,000 CURIOSITIES,
WONDERS OF NATURE AND ART,
Animate and inanimate.
CAROLINA TWINS
inseparably joined, yet graceful in movement.
MASTER ALLEY TURNER, INFANT DRUMMER,
MAMMOTH FAT CHILD,
3 years old, weighs 196 lbs.
THREE DWARFS, GLASSBLOWERS,
CIRCASSIAN GIRL, TWO NYL-GHAUS,
300 LIVING AUSTRALIAN BIRDS,
3,000 SPECIMENS OF NATIVE BIRDS.
THE AFRICAN VULTURE. THE ADJUTANT.
LIVING OURANG OUTANG FROM BORNEO.
ONE HUNDRED LIVING MONKEYS,
largest collection ever seen in America.
LIVING THREE-HORNED BULL, A FAWN.
LIVING BOA CONSTRICTORS.
Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria. 100,000 Curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

### WALLACK'S.

SEVENTH WEEK OF MR. DAN BRYANT IN IRISH COMEDY.
MONDAY EVENING, July 23, 1866,
in compliance with many earnest solicitations for its repetition, will be performed Boucicault's beautiful and interesting Irish drama, entitled the
COLLEEN BAWN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Myles Na Coppaleen | Mr. DAN BRYANT |
| Danny Mann | Mr. W. R. Floyd |
| Father Tom | Mr. Charles Fisher |
| Hardress Cregan | Mr. B. T. Ringgold |
| Eily O'Connor (with songs) | Miss Rose Cooke |
| Mrs. Cregan | Mrs. Maria Wilkins |
| Anne Chute, the Colleen Rhaud | Mrs. Mark Smith |
| Sheelah Mann | Mrs. John Sefton |

TUESDAY EVENING—THE COLLEEN BAWN.
FRIDAY EVENING, July 27,
BENEFIT OF MR. DAN BRYANT—A GREAT BILL.
In active preparation and will speedily be produced, a new Hibernian drama, entitled
SHAMUS O'BRIEN,
THE BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL.

### THEO. THOMAS' GARDEN CONCERTS.

AT TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
PROPRIETORS.........JOHN KOCH & BROTHERS
THE MOST BRILLIANT
SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
THEO. THOMAS' HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL
POPULAR ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERTS.
POPULAR ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERTS.
A NEW AND VARIED PROGRAMME
EVERY EVENING.
No postponement on account of the weather.
ADMISSION TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

## MUSICAL.

### THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

### RAVEN & BACON'S PIANOS.

(Established 1829.)

A full assortment of these instruments, which have been well known in the New-York market for more than thirty years, constantly on hand. We are continually adding improvements to our pianos, and our facilities enable us to furnish them at terms and prices satisfactory to purchasers. Pictorial circulars sent by mail. Wareroom, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

MOLLENHAUER'S MUSICAL CONSERVATORY will reopen at Schubert's Building, No. 820 Broadway, on Sept. 3, 1866.

## MEDICAL.

### TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

THOUSANDS ARE SAVED BY DR. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 64 West 24th-st., (under the Everett Rooms,) a few doors from 6th-av. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this city who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

NO CHARGE UNTIL CURED—ALL DISEASES in man, woman or child, cured in a few days, without caustic, mercury, or pain, at the Western Medical Office, No. 137 Hudson-st.; female ailments, obstructions, &c., speedily cured; ladies boarded and nursed through confinement; charges low; advice free and confidential; female pills, $1; French safes, $1. Call, be cured, and pay afterward.

DR. WEST, AN OLD AND EXPERIENCED practitioner, is enabled to guarantee a cure in all private cases, by safe remedies, and without change of diet or hindrance from business. Call at No. 545 Broadway.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide," $1 50. R. WARNER, Publ'ers, 1 Vesey-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### OLYMPIC THEATRE.

LEONARD GROVER.............Director.
THIS (Monday) EVENING,
First time of the Gorgeous Spectacular Fairy Legend,
THE
ICE WITCH. ICE WITCH.
ICE WITCH. ICE WITCH.
First appearance of the Celebrated Protean Stars, the
WEBB SISTERS,
WEBB SISTERS,
ADA and EMMA, who sustain the characters of MINNA and the LADY ULLA.
First appearance of
MR. MARK SMITH,
MR. MARK SMITH,
The very popular Comedian and Burlesque Artist, as
MAGNUS SNORO.

The magnificent scenery is of the most gorgeous description, replete with fairy illusions and brilliant transformations, is from the pencil of the first artist of the day, Mr. E. Hayes, who has been assisted in several brilliant scenes by the celebrated American artist, Mr. D. A. Strong.

New and delightful music, composed expressly for this presentation of the Spectacle, by Mr. Thomas Baker. Wierd, fairy-like and entrancing, it constitutes a feature of unsurpassable strength.

Miss THERESA WOOD,
the beautiful Danseuse, from the Grand Opera, sustains the Terpsichorean role of HECLA.
THE FOWLER SISTERS,
MILLIE and CLARA, in a grand Pas du Deux.
THE GRAND CAST EMBRACES
Miss KATE NEWTON, Mrs. SAUNDERS, Messrs. GEORGE H. CLARK, WARD, WHITING, and others of marked excellence, in addition to the Artistes already mentioned. The celebrated
GRAND GERMAN OPERA CHORUS
is engaged to sustain the splendid Choruses with which the play is replete.

MORTALS.

| | |
|---|---|
| MINNA, song of "Sleep Well, Sweet Angel," and Duets | Miss ADA WEBB |
| LADY ULLA, Sweno's Daughter | Miss EMMA WEBB |
| MAGNUS SNORO, song of "What a Woman's Like," and Duets | Mr. MARK SMITH |
| HAROLD, the Sea King, a young Norwegian Rover | Mr. G. H. CLARK |
| Gruthioff, Chief of the Hills | Mr. J. M. Ward |
| Sweno, a Norwegian Chief | Mr. J. Whiting |
| Runio, an officer of Sweno | Mr. J. T. Ward |
| Tycho, an officer of Gruthioff | Mr. E. Sinclair |
| Sterno | Mr. Burke |
| Edric | Mr. Peck |
| Dame Margery, Mother to Magnus | Mrs. Saunders |
| Edda | Miss Mary Glover |
| Elga | Miss Bond |
| Finna | Miss Powers |
| Hilga | Miss Lee |

IMMORTALS.

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|---|---|
| DRUDA, the Ice Witch | Miss KATE NEWTON |
| HECLA, with "Pas Seul" | Miss THERESA WOOD |
| FREYR, God of the Sun | Miss ALICE HARRISON |
| NORNA | Miss GEORGIE TELBIN |
| Ice Fiend / Polar Bear | Frank Foster |
| Solden | Miss Brown |
| Luke | Mr. Henderson |
| Telda | Miss Carlyle |
| Thrysa | Mr. Mortimer |

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY AND INCIDENTS.

Act I. Scene 1—The Ice Bound Coast. Scene 2—Ocean Mists. Scene 3—The Frozen Sea. Scene 4—Transformation to the Meads of Valhala. Act II. Scene 1—Castle of Gruthioff. Scene 2—Sweno's Castle. Scene 3—Hall in Sweno's Castle. Scene 4—Palace of Druda—Magical Change from the Abode of Druda to the Norwegian Coast. Act III. Scene 1—Hall in Gruthioff's Castle—The Vision. Scene 2—Sweno's Castle. Scene 3—Exterior of Gruthioff's Castle—Procession and Trial by Battle. Act IV. Scene 1—The Mystery Explained. Scene 2—Temple of Odin the War God and Transformation to the Final Scene, the Arcadian Realms.

### WINTER GARDEN.

THE INIMITABLE COMEDIAN,
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM,
IN HIS OWN BRILLIANTLY SUCCESSFUL
EXTRAVAGANZA,
entitled
COLUMBUS RECONSTRUCTED,
Presented with its
SUPERB SCENERY,
MAGNIFICENT COSTUMES,
AND STRIKING TABLEAUX.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM | as COLUMBUS |
| Miss EMILIE MELVILLE | as COLUMBIA |
| Mr. J. C. DUNN | as KING FERDINAND |

And a Splendid Cast.
Previous to the Extravaganza will be performed,
FIRST TIME HERE,
an original drama, by J. Courtenay, Esq., entitled,
TIME TRIES ALL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Leeson | Mr. J. G. Burnett |
| Matthew Bates | Mr. C. Walcott, Jr. |
| Hon. Augustus Yawn | Mr. J. C. Dunn |
| Tom Tact | Mr. W. S. Andrews |
| Laura Leeson | Miss Lena Prentice |
| Fanny Tact | Miss E. Johnson |

Doors open at 7½—commence at 8 o'clock.

### FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

LAST WEEK OF SANDFORD MINSTRELS AND BURLESQUE TROUPE,
Together with
J. H. AND W. S. BUDWORTH,
ALFRED MOE, the celebrated Skater,
Mr. JACKSON, the favorite Tenor,
AND GREAT WRAY, MYERS, SANDFORD AND BOLES.
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
THURSDAY, JULY 26,
TICKET NIGHT—BENEFIT OF THE DOORKEEPERS, OFFICERS AND USHERS.
FRIDAY, JULY 27,
BENEFIT OF THE BUDWORTHS.
SATURDAY, JULY 28—FAREWELL NIGHT,
F. MYERS' BENEFIT.
FIFTY PRESENTS GIVEN AWAY,
Chamber Furniture, Watches, Jewelry, &c., &c.

### BLEECKER-SREET CIRCUS,

Between Perry and Charles sts.
MONDAY, JULY 23, 1866,
for a short season.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2½ o'clock,
AND EVERY NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK,
CHIARINI'S ROYAL SPANISH CIRCUS,

Under a Mammoth Summer Pavilion, thoroughly ventilated and deliciously cool, capable of accommodating two thousand persons. The seats are so arranged that all have a good view of the performance.

Sig. Chiarini's MARVELOUS ETHIOPIAN PUPILS, Belen Cuba and Teodora Cuba.

Signor SEBASTIAN, bareback equestrian, who will appear upon a swift steed, running at a rapid rate, without saddle or bridle.

Mons. W. DUVERNEY, the great contortionist and dislocator, from the principal theatres of London and Paris.

DON ANTONIO MARQUES, the astonishing Brazilian equestrian, in his exciting portraiture of wild Indian feats, the Comanche of the Desert.

LA PETITE KATY HALLOWAY, only eight years of age, in her beautiful military road exercises, mounted on the pure blood Arabian steed, ABD-EL KADER.

The gem of the horses, the thorough-bred Italian steed GARIBALDI, which is allowed to be the most highly trained animal of the present day, being brought to this perfection under the tuition of Signor Chiarini, the Franconi of America.

The Peruvian brothers, Senor Carlos, Senor Gaspar and Senor Roberto.

Mlle. Eloise, Senorita Lola Lopez, La Petite Josefina, Sebastian, La Petite Catalina, Senor Lopez, Senor Rodriguez, Mr. Sylvestre, La Belle Josefina, Mlle. Marietta, Master Romeo, Senor Roman, Mr. Geo. Peoples, Mr. Bacherla. The distinguished troupe of riders, vaulters, leapers and tumblers, besides a grand display of classic feats, by the most accomplished artists of both Continents, will be brought forward at every representation.

The attention of an appreciative public is especially bespoken for those anomalies of brute erudition, the profoundly-learned thorough-bred dancing horses, Montezuma, Cefiro, Bonito, Figaro, Turco, Favorita, Ali and Moska, performed by their trainer, Prof. Chiariri, presenting altogether a startling display of inconceivable effects, "More than brute and little less than human!"

The department of fun and humor will be ably represented by W. T. AYMAR, the American jester.

An appropriate place in the pavilion will be set apart for colored persons.

Tickets 50 cents. Children under ten, 25 cents.

Sole proprietor and manager............ G. CHIARINI.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

# WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Agents wanted in every county. GEORGE TALLCOT, Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

### WIDOWS' PENSIONS—CAUTION.

Two hundred dollars extra for each child under 16 years of age. No widow should apply for this extra pension, or part with her pension certificate, until after she has collected her September money, for good reasons. Widows wishing to get this extra pension should apply to CHARLES NETTLETON, No. 111 Broadway, who refers, by special permission, to His Honor John T. Hoff[illegible], Mayor New-York City.

OFFICE OF MAYNARD & TIEMANN, MINING ENGINEERS AND CONSULTING CHEMISTS, No. 240 Pearl-st., New-York, and Central City, Colorado. Assays of gold and silver. Analyses of ores, minerals, guano, soda ash, furnace products, &c., &c. Special attention given to the analyses of iron ores, iron slag and iron cinder.

THE LONE STAR LINIMENT WARRANTED to be superior to any other, for man or beast, in all ailments where external applications are used. Thousands proclaim its merits. No horseman should, and no family would be without it after once using it. Read what the Napoleon of horsemen, Hiram Woodruff, of Union Course, Long Island, says: "I am satisfied that the Lone Star Liniment is superior to all liniments now in use for the horse, and no horseman should be without this valuable preparation." Price 30c., 60c. and 90c. per bottle. For sale by all druggists. DEMAS BARNES, Agent, Park-row, New-York. EDWARDS & BENNETT, Proprietors, Jamaica, L. I.

UNITED STATES QUARTERMASTER'S AND ORDNANCE STORES. PRIVATE SALE.

Mule, wheel and lead harness, bridles and collar reins, halters, McClellan saddles, artillery saddles, shelter, wall, hospital, common and Sibley tents; linen sheets, pillow cases, drawers, overcoats and pants, surcingles, sweat collars, artillery, ambulance and plow harness, horse brushes and curry combs.

The attention of traders, farmers, teamsters and others is called to this stock, as it will be sold for one-fourth its original cost. DAVID SMITH, No. 48 Dey-st., New-York City.

RUTLAND MARBLE COMPANY—WEST Rutland, Vt., producers and wholesale dealers in block marble. Baxter Manufacturing Company, Salem, N. Y., wholesale dealers in sawed marble of every description from the Rutland Marble Company's quarries. New-York offices of the Companies, No. 38 Broad-st., Room No. 22.

LARGE PAPER MILL WANTED—A mill with modern improvements and capacity to turn out three tons of printing paper per day. Fourdrinier machine preferred, either water or steam power, convenient to New-York, or accessible by water or railroad. Address, with particulars, Box No. 1,796 Post-office, New-York.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS—Will not split and will outwear six packs of the old style sharp-pointed cards and no more expensive. For sale by all stationers, D. APPLETON & CO., and MOHUN & EBBS, No. 546 Broadway, and by the manufacturers. SAM'L HART & CO, No. 43 John-st., N. Y.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

CHEAP FUEL—BEST QUALITY OF COKE AT $5 per chaldron, delivered by CRAPSER & BURNS, No. 303½ West 13th-st., and JOHN SMITH, corner of Avenue C and 15th-st.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES AND ROCKING HORSES.—A large assortment ready for delivery at the factory, Nos. 130 and 132 East 26th-st., near 3d-av. D. T. WASHBURN, Manufacturer.

FOR SALE—A LARGE NEW SAFE, FITTED for a banking or counting office. Inquire of J. B. PERLY, No. 33 Wall-st.

DEWEY'S PURE GRAPE WINES AND Brandy, for sale only by the maker, No. 201 Broadway, New-York. H. T. DEWEY.

# AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH

## Ethnological Transmogrifications in South Carolina.

## Entire Yankeeization of Beaufort-sur-le-Mer.

## Sharp Practices in Trade Under the Bureau Privileges.

## Freedmen and the Proper Way to Manage Them.

## The Cotton Tax and Manufactures in the South.

## Celebration of the Fourth of July in Florida.

## Comical People on the New-Orleans and Galveston Steamers.

### SOUTH CAROLINA.

**Affairs at Beaufort—The City Completely Yankeeized and Africanized—The Colored People—Gen. Saxon and Father French—A Massachusetts Fourth of July—The Tax Commissioners—The Sea Island Troubles, &c., &c.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

BEAUFORT, S. C., Sunday, July 1, 1866.

Probably no city in the Union has experienced such a change as this. It was formerly a rich, aristocratic Winter resort for Southerners—men of luxurious ease, who had plenty of money, and spent it without stint. What a change! Beaufort is now completely Yankeeized—that is, it is almost wholly inhabited by New-Englanders. Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut are all well represented; and although the present inhabitants are more thrifty and industrious than the nabobs who formerly were the possessors of property here, they keep their purse-strings much tighter, dispense charities, &c., less lavishly, and notwithstanding they aim to be clannish, get along together less harmoniously. There are between fifteen hundred and two thousand white people in Beaufort, almost all of whom are genuine Yankees—all rich, too, thanks to the fate of war and the existence of direct Tax Commissioners. In and about here are some ten thousand colored men, who mingle with the whites just as though they were of the same origin as the whites. The Mayor of the city is a New-Englander, and every office-holder, landlord and store-keeper hails from the same section. The best proof, however, that Beaufort is thoroughly a Yankee town, is obtained from the fact that the people are in favor of negro suffrage, and to a man—office-holders and all—pronounce ANDREW JOHNSON a traitor. Some of these men are Ex-Quartermasters and Ex-Commissaries; but as a general thing, the community is composed of sutlers, sutlers' clerks, and other high-toned patriots, who fought, bled (the soldiers,) and died for their country, although as yet history has failed to give them honorable mention.

I was introduced to a lady some nights ago, who, in the course of her conversation, declared that she prayed to God that President JOHNSON might be impeached. "Why, what has he done that he should be impeached?" asked some member of the party. "Well, I know," said the lady," that he hasn't done anything yet, but I only hope to God he will!" I leave it to the reader if that isn't eminently patriotic and wise? Now, the whole scent of this lady's hatred of the President lies concealed in the fact that her husband has fraudulently purchased property at the direct tax sales. Oh, I tell you these people who slander the President and denounce him as a traitor know what they are about. It is a curious fact that the Freedmen's Bureau officers, and agents, direct tax commissioners and their patrons, and cotton and Treasury agents, all join in denouncing JOHNSON as a traitor—and they are so sincere about it. The fact is their love of country towers above all considerations—and then they want to help build up the South, and elevate the poor negro—it's better business than measuring tape in some New-England town for $6 a week—and more congenial. Ah! these things are becoming too transparent—our people cannot be blinded much longer. They will ere long discover these frauds, and demolish these swindling operations, which are spread like a huge net over the entire Southern country.

The colored people, who are really the only ones who do any hard work hereabouts, do great credit to themselves, and the community in which they move, by their uniform good behavior and industry. It really grieves me to see how these poor fellows are swindled and dealt with generally. But it seems to do no good to show up these operations, for there is a party at the North pretending to be governed by good motives, who endeavor to conceal all facts connected with these outrages. I tell the readers of the TIMES that Gens. STEEDMAN and FULLERTON have not told half. These colored people have been swindled beyond all consideration; and if the Freedmen's Bureau Bill now before the House becomes a law, God help the colored men of the South, say I.

The most distinguished and most successful of all of these negro robbers is a former chaplain, known as Father FRENCH, who has in the past four years accumulated a quarter of a million dollars in cash and real estate. Even the Northern people here, to a man, pronounce Father FRENCH the Tycoon of all the robbers. He had Gen. SAXON completely under his control, and got him into bad repute. He was ordered away from the auction sales by the Direct Tax Commissioners, but managed to buy all the property he bid on, which was considerable. Gen. SAXON is a frightful fanatic, and while a Commissioner of Freedmen did a world of harm. But the accounts of Gen. SAXON swindling the negroes are strictly untrue, as are also the reports of his being mixed up in the direct tax sales greatly exaggerated. The only case in the latter charge that can be substantiated is the fact that through his influence he became possessed of the most palatial mansion in Beaufort for a mere song. I have met several of the warmest friends of Gen. SAXON here, who scout the idea of his ever personally being connected with any negro-swindling operations, who say that his purchase of the house above alluded to was a fraud. If it had been bid in fairly, *and the Commissioners inform me this*, it would have brought ten thousand dollars. As it was, Gen. SAXON got it for two thousand, as there was no competition—the entire community agreeing that he should have the property.

Father FRENCH's operations extend from here to Charleston, both in the purchase of real estate and in running plantations. His *modus operandi* in the purchase of land was as follows: Thousands of acres of fine lands were laid off and called soldiers' tracts, to be sold to soldiers at certain low prices. Father FRENCH would buy in these lots, ostensibly for the soldiers, the latter being present at the sales; but in almost all cases the certificates ultimately found their way into Father FRENCH's pockets. But his negro-swindling operations beat everything. He is the biggest planter South Carolina ever had. He is running thousands of negroes, and running them into debt and into their graves. They are all in debt to him, on account of his lofty charges for meal and Attleborough jewelry. For certain reasons, I will not give this bad man at this time the full extent of my knowledge of his operations in South Carolina. He has been sent for from Washington; but it is the common expression here that he will pull the wool over the eyes of the authorities there.

As I have hinted above, this is the colored man's as well as the New-Englander's town. And I must do the former the justice to say, as I have had an opportunity to before, on many occasions, that they make good citizens. They really, through the force of circumstances, forget that they are black, and are, therefore, quite familiar but never saucy—at least so far as I have ever noticed. A great many of them came out here with the two Massachusetts colored regiments, and as a general thing are well-behaved and have New-England manners. I had occasion to go down to the Magnolia Hotel a few nights ago, and had quite an interesting talk with the barber, who was an honorably-discharged member of the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. He was born in Troy, N. Y., can read and write, and showed me a Life and Services (that may not be the exact title) of CHARLES SUMNER, a volume which I had never seen before. We discussed Mr. SUMNER, the President, and other prominent men, and I found him exceedingly well posted. He told me that he always read Mr. SUMNER's speeches to those who could not read, and explained certain passages which they did not understand. He then asked me to play a game of billiards with him, which, for the novelty of the thing, I proceeded to do, and was only taken back when he proposed to play for the drinks. This was rushing the thing, and I declined by saying that I never indulged. On the whole, it was an entertainment; and if any one says that I'm not sound on the goose, I shall retort by saying that I have even played billiards with a colored man.

The people here, white and black, are preparing to celebrate Fourth of July in Massachusetts style—I say Massachusetts style, because it is very generally admitted that Boston can beat the world in doing the honors on that great day, especially now that the Hubbists have got the great organ to help them. Well, they are going to have a parade, a dinner, an oration and fireworks here, and, I doubt not, Beaufort will be in a blaze of excitement.

The office of the direct Tax Commissioners for South Carolina is located here, and will finish its operations, no doubt, in another year, as there is less than $100,000 to collect. Although there are many complaints against the Tax Commissioners here, they are not, like the Florida Commissioners, charged with gross frauds and robberies. Up to this time nearly a quarter of a million of dollars has been collected for the Government by taxes and by tax sales.

Beaufort is a sandy town, nearly twenty miles from the ocean, and it is nearly midsummer. Don't you believe it is a little warm? However, we have a nice breeze with the tide every evening. You ought to see the Beaufort mosquitos—gracious!

There are two lines of steamers running between here and Charleston and Savannah weekly. One of the steamers was formerly a New-York tugboat—the *Pilot Boy*. The other is *Laura*, a New-York boat. The *Canonicus*, formerly a Providence boat, comes down from Charleston once in a while. These boats and others will do a fine business when the next cotton crop comes in.

Freedmen's affairs are frightfully mixed up on the Sea Islands. These islands, as all will remember, were set apart by Gen. SHERMAN, in Order No. 15, in January, 1865, for the settlement of the colored people who had gathered together in vast numbers in that General's lines. Allotments of land nominally of thirty or forty acres in extent, but in reality of all dimensions, from half a dozen acres to half a dozen hundred acres were squatted upon by all ages, sexes and conditions of the colored race. The distribution under Gen. SAXON, or some of his agents, was made in the most careless and irregular manner, which irregularity was continued until the end of Gen. SAXON's administration. Not half of the certificates issued comply with Gen. SHERMAN's conditions, and worse than that, cormorants of the Father French style of philanthropist, and he among them, have swindled the poor freedmen so completely that half of them are destitute and dependent on charity. The recital of these facts is unpleasant, but unpleasant as it is, I feel it my duty to make you aware of them. As far as the Sea Islands are concerned, and especially where the plantations are being run by chaplains and officers of the Freedmen's Bureau, the most unscrupulous robberies are being perpetrated, and an alarming state of lawlessness has cropped out in consequence. There has been and is a perceptible state of improvement in this particular since the advent of Gen. SCOTT. And it is due this officer to say that he is very strict with all classes, but he happens not to be a fanatic.

Notwithstanding, the *Vanderbilt* came up to this town on one occasion contrary to the expectations and hopes of the projectors and founders of Beaufort. It will never be an important commercial city. Port Royal, which lies at the mouth of the river, and immediately on the ocean, is destined to be the great city of South Carolina. It has the finest port and harbor south of Portland, and of course will accommodate the largest of ships. The town is being laid out in splendid style, and already a large number of people have settled there. It can easily be seen from Beaufort, being less than fifteen miles distant. Great efforts will be made yet to have a first-class navy-yard at this place (Port Royal,) and all of the property hereabouts has been bought, some at the tax sales, some at sales of confiscated property, and some on private terms. People from all over the United States have purchased building lots, (city property,) or plantation lands, or both. Tens of thousands of the richest plantation lands in South Carolina are in close proximity to Port Royal, all of which grow the long staple or Sea Island cotton. I noticed, a few days ago, while looking over the Tax Commissioner's books, that one of the best plantations in this vicinity, comprising seven hundred acres of land, was sold to a firm composed of Senator DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin; BEN. WADE, of Ohio, and SIMON CAMERON, of Pennsylvania. This was the property of Col. SEABROOK formerly, who ran away and sacrificed it for the rebel cause. The cotton on this plantation is looking splendidly and is in full bloom.

BEN. C. TRUMAN.

### Freedmen and the Proper Way to Manage Them.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

RIVERSIDE, Monday, July 2, 1866.
NEAR BEAUFORT, S. C.

There seems to be much said about the *Sea Islands*, and much interest taken as to how these freedmen who have had peculiar opportunities are conducting, whether they improve and develop at equal step with advantages enjoyed, and above all, whether the scheme furnishing them lands at nominal prices, and advancing them food to help them in making a coming crop, proves a wise and beneficial one. A Government commission entrusted with the matter of gathering reliable facts on this subject, has recently touched here and reported, making general statements mostly reliable, but such, as in some details, will be sure to give wrong impressions.

Having had a residence here since February, 1863, and conducted a plantation for now the fourth season, I ought to be thoroughly acquainted with the working of affairs with freedmen on this and adjacent islands. No person can understand the working of things by going over the ground, cursorily riding from plantation to plantation, and making inquiries of this one and that one. Now, as to the general question, has the furnishing these freedmen these lands been a wise measure? The first thing now is to settle upon a proper basis of judgment, for with the thoughtful the question will surely arise—how many must succeed with their lands to prove it a wise measure? And how, let me say, that most persons will say, or think that half or nearly all should succeed, whereas if one-quarter succeed it would be a wonderful affair. Now, in truth, not one in ten succeed as well with their land as they would at earning wages, and I should call one in ten a first-rate success. For just stop and consider. Take ten white men North, give twenty acres of arable land to each at no expense but $1 25 per acre, and in ten years who would own the land? Not more than two of them. Half of them would turn to day-laborers, the others to such other callings as they were adapted to. We must remember it requires rare judgment to be a good farmer, and negroes are not better than white men at it. From lack of judgment and tact, and in many cases from laziness, at least one-half are rapidly tending to or have already reached that condition which realizes a slovenly crop off their lands barely sufficient to support life for the year, which from improvidence or easy-hearted kindness to all callers, is eaten up by early Spring, and now—"Do, boss, if you so please, give me some grits on my cotton next Fall. I buy me a little horse and going to put in a prime cotton crop." And if I have had one ask the favor I have fifty. There is a good deal, of course, of out-and-out viciousness among them, but as yet it is more a slack and unthrifty life than anything else. I say lack of judgment and improvidence, for I call to mind now industrious, hard-working people who, on their own land, made good crops last year, who were unable to make them carry them through, and who this year, instead of working their own lands, have gone to work as day laborers, while the crops which they put in in the Spring have been given to the grass so as to be almost ruined. Now how can such men possibly hold their lands? I know of one, a man of judgment too, a thoroughly industrious man and good farmer who is $200 or $300 dollars in debt and has lost five horses in three years. Why? He had no judgment in buying horses; and self-reliance was not sufficiently developed to enable him to command his own son with regard to the treatment of his horses. And these are not isolated cases. And such is the desire and importunity of these freedmen for credit that scores of them have already pledged their lands to traders for money loaned and food. We all know that that means, among white men too, sacrificed lands. Now I am speaking of facts which I know to be true. Yet they have been as industrious, as faithful, and as enterprising as you could have expected. They have worked and struggled hard to a great extent. Neither do facts argue that it is a mistake to furnish them lands. What then is the trouble? Why, too much has been done for them, and is still. So far from being left to work their own way up, they have been forced up, and now we begin to behold the fruits. The land cost them next to nothing and they hold its value accordingly, and pledge it at a trifling pressure. So far from being in a position where their judgment and aptitude could develop, they have been pressed into one calling with whatever fitness and at whatever stage of development. How much better would it have been to have purchased land at a liberal but reasonable price, out of hard earnings, and after settled experience in caring for themselves! It is also a general fact of great importance in this connection, that those freedmen who live most under the influence of white people of faithful wise dealing, are altogether the best off and the most promising. It seems to be well established as a general rule that negroes segregated on plantations generally become demoralized, unreliable and unthrifty; and in more than one instance, to my certain knowledge a nest of thieves. In fact they need the steady pressure of the influence of friendly knowledge and moral worth to their best growth. But if you cannot have that, give them the elevating influence of men who, from the mutual interest existing between employer and employe, are directly interested in their every advancement and an enlightened development. In short, let them grow into the condition of freeholders, not be shoved into it. And so also of electors. The mistake lies, not in urging them to become owners of real estate, but in making the way easy. Indeed, it is always well to remember that it takes a struggle to develop manhood, and where a man acquires manhood's blessings without effort, he holds them correspondingly cheap, and parts with them as easily as he acquires them. To lead freedmen up to the capacity of being freeholders, and holders of all civil privileges, is the great problem before us; but let us not undertake to solve the problem by the short-hand method of clothing them with privileges and advantages of which they know not the meaning, lest we be guilty of casting pearls before swine, to the damage of all concerned. I refer to the passage only in its general meaning.

I come now to the question of rations, and I would include in what I say all direct assistance, either of food or clothing. And on this subject I wish I could speak trumpet-tongued, to Government, to Congress, and to all stay-at-home philanthropists, for if there is one thing that more than another has cursed these people, it is rations. It has caused more lying, more deception, more indolence, and more thieving than anything else that could be devised. It demoralizes both black and white. It is a curse unmitigated, and of the worst form, for it wears the guise of benevolence, while it is the prolific parent of vice and corruption. I am speaking well established facts. To advance food on the crop is just as bad. My experience is ample in both forms of rationing. Last year I fed freedmen by the score, and not one in twenty raised cotton enough to pay for their food, nor provision crop enough to carry them half through the year; and what is more singular, every one who was credited with food, even to the few who raised good crops, are worse off this year than last, and of course are back for more food. On my place refugees did not think of work till rations were cut off, and then they ate only as they bought from money earned. A few who came late and destitute I fed to a limited extent, of which only one family worked; the rest I summarily cleared out for intolerable laziness. This year I had seven families come from the main destitute; of course the first cry was food. I utterly refused to feed on the crop or in any way. I simply advanced them food for a week or so, till they could have an opportunity to look about for help, and no more. Their crops are put in on shares. They are large and clean, worked in time and cheerfully, and they feed themselves by odd jobs here and there; and they are contented happy and growing, and of course tenfold more manly and self-reliant. And my experience in this matter is what every planter will affirm. If I were admitted to President JOHNSON's presence, and had allowed me to say two words, those would be—stop rations! If I were admitted to the floor of Congress, with the privilege of uttering one sentence, that would be—give away no more lands at a nominal price, but sell them at a liberal price to those able to buy. Perhaps you might give negroes the first refusal on specified lots. Above all, on this land question, do away with this segregating policy of SAXTON's Sherman order. Sharpers and speculators will get in among them, when honest men cannot. Office-holding philanthropists, with pet theories and no experience, will get in among them and set their heads all agog with their impractical phantasies, and set on foot wild schemes of advancement, which will result only in plunder and demoralization. The constant contest with superior mind and development, whose interests have become mutual, will, next to education, do more than anything else. In short, it is an absolute necessity to their becoming fit by growth to transact the business and assume the responsibilities of civilized and enlightened life. Laws will not make negroes men. Privileges granted will not do it; they will not put manhood into any degraded, ignorant being. Growth will. That is slow it natural, and capacity is acquired by degrees. There should be no distinctive laws or privileges. The freedmen should simply be protected and encouraged where they help themselves—nothing more. They must fight the battles of life with men to be men. But men would starve should you cut off rations altogether. Very likely some would, but that even would be preferable to the inevitable injury which comes from giving rations. Some will deceive as to their need and others will not. The undeserving will often get them when the deserving have to go without. It is impossible to know of the real cases of need in the district of a Superintendent without long experience and observation. Every person fed, who can possibly take care of himself, or be taken care of by his friends, is not only a dead weight to society, but far more—he is on the high road to beggary and thieving. Why, on six plantations I happen to think of at this moment only one or two have the slightest right to be fed; but they lie the matter through by scores, and the Superintendent, however able he may be, cannot detect it, because it takes a long and intimate acquaintance with the people on the different plantations to be able to judge of their real needs. Hence, after an intimate acquaintance with the whole subject, and long observation of its workings, I say, solemnly and most earnestly, in full view of what might result mournfully in the case of a few, cut off rations altogether. Look at these facts: Under the former Superintendent, who after long acquaintance was able to judge, rations for this district were reduced to less than 150. Under the new Superintendent—and I have no reason to suppose but that he acts faithfully—they have increased to upward of 900! It requires tremendous work and great judgment to find out the cases of real need. I know of persons near me who draw rations who most certainly ought to depend on themselves and their friends, and I know old applicants who have been refused time out of mind who are succeeding now. I know of whites, bitter in their hate to Government, who are mean enough to go to that same Government and apply for rations, and they get them; and they have servants, and pay them wages! I know of another who has been paid $50 for labor as a seamstress within the last month or two, and she draws rations. All this in Beaufort. If you must feed the poor, build your poorhouse or have your poor-farm. Take a school-farm, with its mansion, collect your poor together, white and black, and put them there, and my word for it, rations will diminish to a mighty small minimum. There is not one rationed negro in twenty who would go to such a place to live. Men used to come to feel it a misfortune to be fed by Government; now they demand it as a right. No, Sir; rations are an unmitigated evil. Charity always takes away manhood; rations corrupt as well, for they breed falsehood, indolence, impudent begging and thieving. Let the few die and the mass be saved. It comes, then, the whole subject, to this: Stop giving favors and privileges of all kinds; simply protect and encourage, and leave them to themselves to struggle as best they may. Educate their children; insist upon their education, but make them contribute toward it. This is their only hope; it lies at the foundation of all their growth. But the system of rationing and of clothing and of granting lands is making a vast poorhouse of the whole South. You destroy all self-reliance, all manhood, all integrity and all thrift. It is not traders who are to blame in the matter; they do their share of wrong, no doubt; but if you knew the importunity with which they are besieged to grant favors, you would not wonder that they trade to their own interest and the detriment of the blacks. Credit the blacks will have if they can get it, and if it could be obtained in no other way, I have known them to do as white men will when hard pressed—offer usurious interest. Providence it was impossible for them to learn in slave life. They have not had time to learn it yet, and here all dealing with them by the authorities has been against it, for the whole policy heretofore has been to carry them, rather than learn them to walk alone; and in this very super-serviceableness consists that which was so pernicious in SAXTON's policy; and the injury done them they will be long in getting over. They are like a favored son who has never been allowed to butt against the world for fear he would be wronged or cheated, or like a child whom an over-fond mother would not allow to walk, for fear in learning he would bump his nose. No doubt they will be fleeced largely by traders, but there is no way for them to learn wit in the matter but by experience, and it will be well when the arms-length philanthropists learn that the greater part of all men are poor, live and die as day-laborers, and that blacks are no exception to the rule. But it is not true that Beaufort traders, as the Government Commissioners by mistake say, bought in their crops at one-fourth their value. I know all about that. There was too much competition for such a proceeding. Nor that they sold their cotton at 10 cents per pound in the seed—the average price was 15 cents. No, the trouble is not in the traitors, it is in the blacks being fed too much, being helped too much in the outset. Freedmen have made good crops, as the Commissioners say, and have had good pay for them, too, to my certain knowledge, as a general rule. But whether their money was in the pocket or their corn in the bin, because they have no learned the value of either, and have found they could get help from Government in time of trouble, they have used the money profusely and their food lavishly, for all which the Government is mainly to blame in helping them so freely. They are capable of being thrifty and industrious if put to their own efforts, as my own experience with them amply shows. So, I again say, cut off all rations to both black and white, and avoid all discriminating laws and regulations. Treat them as if they were men, and not children. This talk about starvation because of a ruined crop, from bad weather, &c., is all moonshine. That person who cannot get a living out of this fruitful soil, in one way or another, deserves to starve. Protect all in their right, see that justice is impartially done, and leave them to themselves. If there are aged and crippled, let them take care of themselves. If some die, it is better than that all should perish.

A. S. H.

### GEORGIA.

**The Cotton Tax—Prospects for Manufactures in the South—Political.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAVANNAH, Monday, July 16, 1866.

In my last I remarked that the tax on cotton might somewhat interfere with its production, but that the question turned principally upon the labor requisite for its cultivation. Since writing, I see that some of the Northern papers stigmatize the proposed tax as "an act for the protection of New-England and Pennsylvania manufacturers." This country is still so undeveloped and progressive, notwithstanding all that has been, and is being done, that the result, eventually, of such class legislation, if it may be so called, is always problematical. I am reminded that LOWNDES and CALHOUN, of South Carolina, were the fathers of the American tariff. WEBSTER, then a rising man, opposing. But that in five years the tables were turned. WEBSTER was for the tariff. LOWNDES dead. And CALHOUN threatening nullification of his own bantling. Let us, therefore, go a little below the surface, and try to ascertain what may, perhaps—in all probability will—be the effect of this tax.

Some years ago, in examining the investigations of an English Parliamentary Committee, I learned that England's great wealth in cotton was not so much from her manufactured goods as from the yarns that she shipped to the great inhabited lands of Northern and Central Europe, and Northern, Central and Southern Asia, through Germany, the Baltic, the Mediterranean and Black Seas, and to India, furnishing the materials that those peoples worked up into their peculiar fabrics. Now, why should we ship any more a pound of raw cotton from America? Why should we not work up all of our cotton into goods or yarns, and so bring Manchester over to the United States? The difficulty hitherto in achieving this end was, that Slavery shut out, very much, industrial pursuits in the region in which cotton was produced, and made its shipment in a raw condition, even to our own Northern States, a necessity. Now, however, that difficulty is removed and the great manufacturing privileges of Georgia may be turned to our own national advantage. Even with all the difficulties interposed, the favorable circumstances of this State for industrial pursuits have been asserted notwithstanding the opposition of the narrow and hostile views entailed by Slavery to everything that did not savor of negro employment. In spite of that opposition, and the objection to the use of white labor, we find, nevertheless, that Georgia had in 1860, 1,724 establishments for industrial products, involving a capital, real and personal, of $11,100,000, consuming $10,000,000 of raw material, including fuel, employing 9,910 male, and 2,180 female operatives, principally white, and yielding a value of annual products to the amount of $13,700,000—nearly one-half the value of the cotton crop of the State in the same year, taking cotton at eight cents per pound at home.

The severe pressure to which cotton is subjected in packing for transportation injures, more or less, the fibre; which injury would be avoided be spinning the yarn in the country where it is produced. Cotton as a farm product, also, would come to the mill cleaner and better fit for working—witness the German grown cotton of Texas. We have, moreover, more daylight throughout the year for work hours. The fuel required for running and warming the mills here is less and cheaper. The iron also for machinery can be had from our mines of finer quality, and at about one-third the cost of Pennsylvania iron. The operatives can also live here more cheaply. Railroad transportation, in any direction, is already easy and increasing. Taking all these facts into consideration, it seems to me, that with proper management, the logical sequence of the proposed tax will be, to build up the manufacturing interests of Georgia to the prejudice of Manchester, and even of New-England. This is my view of the case, and therefore I do not object, as a Georgian, to the proposed tax. While Slavery existed we were, naturally enough, for free trade, as we had to clothe and house our slaves at a heavy cost, purchasing as economically as we could, and of course we desired the cheapest market. Emancipation, however, has totally changed our interests. We are to become, largely, the producers of manufactured articles, not the consumers. And hence we should seek protection until our interests shall be so firmly established that we need fear no competition. Then, like England, we may become magnanimous and talk of free trade. Look at what was done by our foundries and manufactories during the recent war, and ask yourself if there is any reasonable ground now for believing that mechanical pursuits cannot be carried on as healthfully in [illegible], and as profitably the year through as in any part of the American continent. I learn that capital is already coming into the State to this end, and that at Graniteville, in South Carolina, about fifteen miles from Augusta, an enterprising and wealthy manufacturer, Mr. GREGG, is adding to his already large establishment, and has recently returned from England with the machinery requisite for the fabrication of the finest quality of goods and yarns.

I was much pleased with the article in your issue of the 9th inst., headed "The South and its opportunity." The views expressed in it are correct, conservative and national, and I hope that my countrymen may act up to them. But I fear they will not do so. The course of the Radicals in Congress has produced among our people, legitimately, a corresponding feeling of hostility. A year ago the Union could have been reconstructed much more readily than now. Kept out in the cold so long we have no kindly feelings toward those who have shut us out, or to the system that permitted it to be done. If we send conservative and not too conspicuous delegates to Philadelphia on the 15th of August, we may anticipate good from the Convention. But the political hacks who have ridden the people so long, to their ruin, will not, I think, consent to any such arrangement. Representing the ignorance, the self-sufficiency and the brass of the State, rather than its education, intelligence and modesty, they will thrust themselves forward, or procure it to be done, ready to swallow secession or national unionism, as the case may be, or anything else, so long as they can twist their legs around the necks of the people and maintain their seats on their shoulders. Of course I do not refer to Mr. STEPHENS, or Mr. H. V. JOHNSON, or to men of Conservative reputation like them, but to that small fry of politicians "with voices, but nothing else," misnamed statesmen, who during the past twenty years have figured sometimes in the halls of Congress, sometimes in Conventions, and sometimes in public offices. Should such men be sent, the character of the Convention, instead of being National, will present rather the phase of a sectional partisan effort, seeking combination with certain Northern elements to get political control, and bring parties to the *status* before the war. In the Convention past issues should be buried. And looking only to the future, with an honest purpose to restore, if possible, the Union as it was—to reinaugurate peace, good-will, prosperity and national strength, and to vindicate in the eyes of the world the virtue and inherent stability of Democratic institutions as proclaimed by the Constitution of 1787-89, the action should be thoroughly, integrally national, without regard to sections, or parties, recognizing the great result of the war—the unity of the United States—and aiming to strengthen and elevate American nationality as now determined by the appeal to the sword. In this temper the extremists must be defeated, and the anarchy now threatened avoided. Otherwise, the Radicals will be provided with another excuse to harrass the Southern States, and to impair the national wealth and vigor.

GEORGIA.

### FLORIDA.

**The Fourth of July at Fernandina—Alleged Intemperate Speech of a Tax Commissioner.**

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

FERNANDINA, Fla., Friday, July 6, 1866.

Notwithstanding there is a lack of real good feeling rife in this city, in great part owing to the unsettled state of the direct tax sales, we managed to have a pretty fair Fourth of July here, in which many of the people heretofore classed as rebels participated. We had a parade, a dinner and a speech, the latter of which I consider very much out of place. I am one of the new men down here, and claim to be as patriotic and upright as anybody. But the war is over, and I am inclined to ignore past differences. I have come to Fernandina with the object of making it my home. So far I have treated those who have been in the rebel army as brothers and American citizens, and they have treated me in like manner. Let our people who have, or intend to come down here to settle, entertain a regard for private feelings, and, my word for it, they will fail to see those acts of disloyalty which they imagine they discover at present. I herewith transmit the speech of Mr. RICHARDS, the Tax Commissioner:

"I cannot speak to you on this occasion without referring to other things. We have conquered those Southern people. The aristocracy of the South was the cause of the struggle. The spirit of the aristocrats has been put down by the force of our arms, but this spirit is creeping up again, and unless it is met in time by us and crushed again, we shall have another and more bloody conflict. It therefore becomes our duty to unite, and to do all in our power to crush them and keep this spirit down. To do this it is necessary that we should get hold of the reins of the State Government. It is our right and our privilege to legislate for these rebels and to hold the offices, and we will not rest until we have them—we must have them. They are rebels, and as such they have forfeited all right to make laws and to hold office. We are the only loyal people, we must govern them and rule them. We have achieved this right by the force of our arms, and we must have it. It is true the war is closed, but only nominally—the conflict still exists and ought to exist, and must be continued on till we put down the rebels, curb their spirit and achieve our object. Only then will we be safe in the possession of our property and the enjoyment of our rights. Tell me we have laws in this State—there is no such thing as law existing here. The rebels have made what they call a constitution, enacted laws, and elected officers, but none is valid. Rebels cannot make a constitution and enact laws for us loyal people. We must and will make a constitution and laws for this State—one that will be valid and just, and under which all men can live and be protected, &c., &c."

If we are so cruel as to indorse such remarks as these, then I pity those poor people. They have done wrong to be sure, but it is our duty to forgive.

UNION.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

FERNANDINA, Fla., Saturday, July 7, 1866.

The Fourth of July has come and gone with us. We had quite a jolly celebration in marches and counter-marches, a sumptuous dinner, and at night a beautiful display of fireworks. The colored population, particularly, enjoyed and entered largely into the pleasures of the day. But one single occurrence marred the pleasures of the day. Tax Commissioner D. RICHARDS made a speech at the dinner, which is denounced as outrageous. He declared the war not ended, but said it must be continued through the ballot-box until the Southerners are completely subjugated—that the greatest monstrosity of the age was the President's attempt to give us equal representation in Congress. Even old Judge SMITH, one of the Commissioners, denounced his speech as ill-timed and in bad taste, and said he had no use for it. RICHARDS is a bad man and a disturber of the public peace, and I honestly believed that if he and Judge SMITH were substituted by just and honest Commissioners, that our troubles here on account of the tax sales would soon end. What I desire, and what we all want, is for the Government to decide on something. If the sales of our homes made by the Commissioners is to be valid, let us know it, and we will abide the result. My house and lot, for which I paid in gold $3,000 in 1860, was bought by the Tropical Manufacturing Company of New-York, (a bogus concern, I believe,) for $50, and this is about a fair average of all the transactions. Judge SMITH is interested to keep us out of our property, because he and his son ROBERT were very large purchasers and will make a large fortune by holding it.

The purchasers of the property at this place do not exceed a dozen in number, and are, without a single exception, as far as I can learn, speculators and camp-followers, who followed the army around and happened to be here at the tax sales, when they knew it was impossible for the owners of the property even to have heard of the sales. We wish to have these sales decided. Justice is all we ask, and when a verdict is rendered, I for one will promise not to complain.

W. H. I.

### TEXAS.

**From New-Orleans to Galveston—The People of Texas—Their Peculiarities and Political Sentiments—Galveston—The Interior &c.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, Monday, July 9, 1866.

By rail, by steamboat, by ambulance, on foot, and on horseback, I have traveled through the Sunny South, but never until I got on board the steamer at New-Orleans, bound for this port, did I fully realize *ultima thule* of discomfort. The vessel was crowded with Yankees, Texans and Southerners of every description—one or two of the latter with immense navy revolvers strapped to their hips, dangling in plain sight beneath their dirty linen coat-tails. There were three or four Texan females on board who, on discovering our party to be Yankees, turned up their noses at us, made mouths at us, and until they got sea-sick, did everything in their power to show their contempt for us. Sea-sickness, however, is a great leveller, and when Old Neptune demanded his tribute of half digested meals, the secesh damsels rushed to the railing and, "leaning o'er the vessel's deck," threw themselves away, side by side with the detested conquerors, in musical concord though not musical sounds.

A Texan preacher, discoursing on the immorality of the Yankees, reached the climax of denunciation, when he stated that "they have even gone so far as to put their sacrilege before the world on their new coins; they have got 'In God we trust' on some of them." It was evident from the appearance of his dilapidated linen that he had but few coins of any description, and when the ship commenced to roll he didn't care about them or the Yankees either.

Another specimen of local chivalry, who insisted on pronouncing the word Texan as though it was spelled Texyan, declared that no gentleman in Texas ever carried a revolver or any other weapon of defence, but a short time afterward pulled a six-shooter out of his pocket to enforce an argument with one of his brethren. As a "blow-hard," this man had and has no equal; but, unfortunately for him, his memory was poor, and he in one breath told the secesh females that he raised a company of rangers, who made it a regular habit to "lick twenty thousand Yankees a day," and in the next told us that he was a Union man, and had always loved the Star-spangled Banner. He got fearfully excited when a Federal officer told him that there were cowards in Texas. "What, a coward in Texas—a man breathe pure Texyan air and and be a coward? Sir, will you take pistols and coffee on that statement?" The officer told him he would, and he crawfished, muttering something about cowards from everywhere coming to Texas and disgracing "Texyans." He afterward stated that he was born in Alabama, of New-Jersey parents. "We Texyans," said he, "are the purest people on the face of the earth. I've sailed the globe, and I know. Dishonorable sentiments are foreign to us." Then he told how narrowly he had escaped assassination for his Union sentiments; and again, how he had shot and badly wounded a man who dared to defame the Southern Confederacy in his presence.

An ex-confederate Major-General, formerly an officer in our "old army," was another prominent personage on board. His conciliatory tone and manner did as much to create a favorable opinion of the people of this section, as the senseless rantings of the last-mentioned character did to the contrary. He was supported by several substantial gentlemen in his statements relative to the political feeling of the community, particularly regarding that of the better classes, which he said was favorable to peace and quiet, and a speedy return to the condition of citizenship, with proper guarantees of future good behavior. He was obliged to succumb to sea-sickness, however, and the deck was cleared for the "blow-hard" during the rest of the passage.

A long-nosed Jew trader, belonging in Galveston, coincided with everybody in everything, but particularly in the purity of the "Texyans," althoug he told me privately that he had on several occasions been robbed of nearly all his worldly possessions "by de dam repels," and pointed out several young bloods who had failed to return money borrowed of him on the most sacred promises. He got sea-sick, too, and acted as though he was sorry that some one of his pure burglar friends had not killed him outright.

I have mentioned these characters in detail in order that your readers may form some idea of the incongruous elements which together make up the great mass of people in this State, where the war is, by construction, yet progressing. The ladies, first, are as they are everywhere else in the South, secesh in spirit, and do not hesitate to show it. The rowdies have no principle, but float with the uppermost wave, and as is usual in frontier States, there are plenty of them who would commit a murder for five dollars. The mercenary traders, from every section of the globe, feeding on the necessities of the people, are like suttlers in the army, blessing the "boys" when they make a raid on their goods, and fleecing them at the pay-table. They have no principle except their regard for the almighty dollar. The preachers, who find it to their interest to pander to the sentiments of the women, most of whom are the only church-goers, are, with honorable exceptions, a feeble body of malcontents. We have reason to thank Providence, however, that there are but few of them in the State. Lastly, the real substantial commercial men and intelligent gentlemen, who fairly represent the sentiment of the best classes, are conciliatory and reasonable in their expectations, and conduct themselves in a satisfactory manner. Notwithstanding the influence of this last-mentioned class, however, the interior of the State, where Texans, Indians, Mexicans and negroes are beyond restraint, is undoubtedly in a bad condition. The almost wild and half-civilized life of stock-raisers generates an independence of habit and disregard for everything except self-made law, which is productive of recklessness and general disquiet. On the whole, considering the mongrel character of its inhabitants, and the peculiar manner in which many of them live, Texas is in better condition than one would naturally anticipate. Nevertheless, I think Gen. SHERIDAN's proposition to rent Texas and live in the hot place—if he owned both of them—was a sensible one.

Of course there are exceptional localities, among which is Galveston. It is located on an island about thirty miles in extent, affording a sea-beach drive twenty-six miles long, and contains about 12,000 inhabitants, most of whom are, or were, wealthy planters, men of intelligence and refinement. The most striking feature of the place is the number of private carriages and public hacks or cabs. The streets are wide and sandy, and as each dwelling-house is surrounded by thrifty plots of shrubbery—some an acre in size—it is a long way from any place to any place, and therefore the cabs are often brought into requisition. A street railroad company has been organized, under the supervision of Major PLUMLEY, who is from the North, and, strange to say, has been an Abolitionist of the Garrison school during the whole of his life. As an instance of the success of Northerners in business pursuits here, the Major is prominent. He is a man particularly obnoxious on account of his principles, but nevertheless succeeded in obtaining a franchise for his road for twenty years, although opposed by the heaviest capitalists of the section. Nor is the Major alone in his enviable success, as there are several other Northerners here who have realized handsome profits in business during the past year. Gen. W. T. CLARK, formerly of SHERMAN's army, now cashier of the National Bank of Texas, the stockholders and directors of which are mostly natives and old residents, is also a prominent instance of business affiliation between parties of the two sections lately at war with each other.

You may rest assured that the weather is hot here. The heat pours down—comes down in sheets—scorches everything but darkies and the fragrant, blooming oleanders, which flourish luxuriantly in every door-yard. The evenings, however, after 6 o'clock, are remarkably cool and comfortable. A fresh sea-breeze rises about that time, and, reaching across the island, permeates every nook and cranny. Mosquitoes grow large as humming birds, more or less, morally less, and with the fleas, equally large, add to the felicity of a visit to the Island City. A pleasant little episode in a promenade with pretty girls here—quite frequent, both pretty girls and episodes—is a nip from a flea in the small of your back, just below the shoulder blades. Ice-cream saloons are filled with them, and no one seems inclined to interfere with them. Like chinches or bed-bugs in North Carolina, fleas are not regarded here by the natives.

Texas politics are badly mixed. An attempt to divide the State has been made, and will probably be revived at some future period. The western portion contains a large element of Germans, who, with the Mexicans and a large number of the American residents, are staunch Unionists, some of them very, very radical. If the attempt at division is successful, the new State of the West will be almost of the Massachusetts stripe of politics. The Gubernatorial election which has just transpired you know as much of as I do. The returns are not yet in.

We go from here to Houston.

E. P. B.

### The Office of Provost-Marshal of Orleans, La., Abolished.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF LOUISIANA,
NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 5, 1866.

[Extract.]

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 141.—1. Pursuant to instructions from Headquarters Military Division of the Gulf, the office of Provost-Marshal, parish of Orleans is hereby abolished, and the duties of that office will hereafter be performed by the Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Louisiana. All public property pertaining to the office of Provost-Marshal of the parish will be turned over to the proper Staff Departments; the books and records and all unfinished business will be transferred to these headquarters.

Maj. A. M. JACKSON, Tenth United States Colored Artillery (heavy) will report at these headquarters for duty as permanent officers of the day, and will take charge and supervision of the different guards connected with Department Headquarters.

By order of Brevet Maj.-Gen. A. BAIRD.
NATHANIEL BURBANK,
1st Lieut. Acting Asst. Adjt. General.

### TROUBLE IN JACKSON, LOUISIANA.

**Alleged Brutal Treatment of a School Teacher—Nine Citizens of Jackson Arrested by the Military.**

*From the New-Orleans Times, July 17.*

On the 3d inst., a detachment of the Sixty-fifth United States Colored Infantry, numbering 41 men, under Capt. READ, left this post for Jackson, La., for the purpose, it is presumed, of arresting certain parties and preserving order, etc.

On the morning of the 12th inst., Capt. READ, assisted by Lieut. O. H. VIOLET, and a squad of men, on a warrant issued by Commissioner SHANNON, arrested the prisoners, to-wit: Gen. COX, FRANK NORSWORTHY, F. A. STEWART, GEO. A. SHULTZ, (constable) ELDRIDGE ALKERSON, JAMES DRANE, EUGENE CRAFT, T. J. HARRIS and A. HAZZARD, citizens of Jackson, La., charged with maltreating a school teacher most brutally.

Lieut. VIOLET, immediately after the arrest, started, accompanied by Capt. READ with a guard of six men, for Baton Rouge. When about one mile and a half from Jackson he was fired on by some persons in ambush, on the left of the road. As soon as the attack commenced Capt. READE started for Jackson for reinforcements.

Lieut. VIOLET then covered himself and guard with his prisoners, when the firing ceased, and he was allowed to proceed—arriving in Baton Rouge on the night of the 12th.

Lieut. VIOLET thinks the firing was intended to draw the fire of his squad, and then to overpower his guard and rescue the prisoners.

There is a detachment of twenty-five men under Lieut. RILEY, at Lake Providence, La., endeavoring to make other arrests.

### THE CROPS.

**Our Prospects for Cheap Bread the Coming Year.**

The Cincinnati *Gazette* has a long and interesting review of the crop prospects. In these times of commercial inactivity, and, as it says, "mercantile despondency," its statement of the situation comes in as a cheering feature. In the early Spring we had most gloomy reports of the wheat crop, and when under the influence of that seemingly well authenticated intelligence the retail price of good brands of family flour rose in our market to $14 a $16 per barrel, with serious talk of $20, in the future, the general alarm that prevailed, and the gloomy forebodings of merchants, were not surprising. A bread famine was at that time threatened, and it was too early to tell anything about other crops. As the season has progressed, however, a wonderful change for the better is noticeable. In regard to wheat we can speak conclusively. In many sections there is a deficiency varying from three-quarters to one-quarter in quantity, but everywhere the quantity is unsurpassed. Last year the quantity was everywhere poor, and consumers know how difficult it was to procure a barrel of good flour. This season, poor flour will be as rare as was a good article during the season that is now closing. In the districts to which we refer, therefore, the superior quality of the grain will go far toward making up for the deficiency in quantity. But happily the injury to the Winter wheat was not general, while, with comparatively few exceptions, Spring crops have done well. Taking the whole wheat-growing country together, therefore, we are safe in saying that in the aggregate the wheat crop, in weight and quality, is a fair average, and much better than last year. In regard to other crops, it can be definitely stated that hay turns out short; but there will be no scarcity. There is a large surplus of old hay, and this year's crop being good in quality, while the immense army consumption is cut off, a full supply, at moderate prices, is assured. The oat crop is good—first-rate. The straw is short, but in grain there is a full average, both as regards quantity and quality. The great bulk of last year's crop, owing to unfavorable harvest weather, was unsound. This year the crop promises to be secured in splendid condition. Barley will be short, but not near so bad as was apprehended a while ago. It is often said that August makes the corn crop. To be accurate, it should be said that August goes far to make the crop perfect. To insure good crops, good planting weather in May, and seasonable rains in June, July and August, are required. This year, all that could be desired for May was realized; June was splendid, and thus far, nothing better than July has furnished could be asked. We have had rain and heat in about the right proportions. How this hot midsummer weather, with the thermometer up to near 100° in the shade, causes the farmer to rejoice! The ground being in excellent condition, and the corn far advanced, the temperature is right for the crop. The latter can now stand a good deal of dry weather, and it is so far advanced that there need be no fear of early frost. Next come potatoes. This crop also promises well. It was short last year, both in quantity and quality. This year it promises to be excellent in both respects. There also promises to be a large yield of buckwheat. Of apples there will be a good supply, taking the country through. So much for the Northern States. In the South cotton is, of course, the great staple. In regard to this crop it is difficult to get correct information. Those who grow it and those who hold the old stock are equally interested in underestimating the probable yield. But it is generally conceded that the prospects improve as the season advances, and 3,000,000 bales is now getting to be considered a fair estimate. This would realize in money as much as 9,000,000 bales in ante-war times. We can, therefore, readily estimate the value of the contribution to the wealth of the country. And as we must look to the products of the soil and of the mines for the means to relieve the country from the financial embarrassments that exist, we find in the crop prospects everything to encourage. To manufacture paper money and to shift the forms of indebtedness may keep up the deception of wealth for a while, but to get out of the difficulty ultimately, or to make any progress in the direction of a solid basis, we must, by hard knocks, dig our means out of the ground. While the country was getting in debt it was destroying wealth. Now, in order to get out of debt, we must create wealth. Hence the advantage of good crops. These will enable the Government to contract the currency gradually. Cotton will take the place of gold in adjusting our foreign trade balances; prices of living will be reduced, the cost of labor will gradually settle, and while gains will not count up so rapidly in dollars, the dollar counted will be worth all the more. We may, therefore, look for the stagnation now prevailing in trade, to be followed by an active business as the Autumn months' approach. There will be a lower level of prices to work upon, but people will feel more free to work. Consumers have been purchasing sparingly of late, and country merchants have been tardy in making payments to city creditors. The movement of the new crops will change all this, and while a smaller per centage of profits may be expected, we may confidently expect a large increase of business. The first indications of this revival may be looked for in the distribution through the agricultural districts of the idle capital which has accumulated at the commercial centres. Of this we have already some symptoms, as shown by the ruling in exchanges in favor of the West. But without going into details, the business man will readily discover in the favorable agricultural prospects a certain basis for a lively trade. Upon this basis, too, the finances of the nation may, if wisely managed, be vastly improved by giving greater value and more stability to the currency.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalised Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

ANOTHER GREAT WONDER OF THE AGE—A sea water bath at home—a complexion of marble smoothness.

Ladies who use it exclaim:
"How Delightful!"
"It acts like a charm!!"
As long as I can get KING'S SEA WATER TOILET SOAP *I'd never use powder.*
Sold by all druggists and at
KING'S Labo ratory, No. 24 Church-st.

**Passengers Arrived.**

*In steamship Leo, from Savannah*—J. W. Robinson and lady, Miss M. Smith, Miss Julia C. Smith, B. Philips, A. Bryan, Mrs. J. S. Ingraham and 4 children, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Fowler, D. S. Dillon, A. Lipman, C. Hoover, Mrs. J. D. Hoover and servant, Gen. M. Lovell, J. Seymour and wife, Mrs. Leo, Mrs. Hawkes, G. A. Nuce, G. Mygatt, Mr. Mosely, Mr. and Mrs. E. Brett, Geo. Watson, W. R. Horton, W. H. Eliot, T. H. Curry, J. Solomon, J. Scranton, J. T. Crates, J. W. Roberts, H. B. Davis and daughter, R. Merriweather, M. J. McAlliley, W. R. Hilliard, E. H. Pinney, Miss Annie Butts, Miss Olive Butts, Thos. C. Case, J. Howlett, E. Crandell, M. L. Southwell, Miss C. A. Warfield, J. M. Cohen, H. Kibble and wife, B. C. Marsh, L. Kelly, P. Pendergast, Geo. Quaib, J. W. Goetz, P. K. Pinkey, Wm. Quaib, and 8 in the steerage.

*In steamship Gen. Grant, from New-Orleans*—W. Long, Jr., Miss M. Long and servant, A. Reichard, Chas. Baquie, Mrs. O. W. Longley and daughter, J. S. Bambord, T. H. Manning, B. Soulie, H. Cochrane, H. Miller, T. A. Decker, Miss C. Clarkson, Miss S. D. Taylor, J. K. Belden, Jas. Edmonston, H. Moore and wife, Mrs. Parsons, W. G. Randall, G. Hunnewell, E. Murphy, J. M. Day, F. M. Stone, Capt. Deering, J. Smith, E. Warren, M. A. Dunham, Mrs. Fairre and 2 children, J. Hubriwald, E. Dupasseur and servant, H. Benjamin, H. Spaulding, E. P. Montague, E. Peck, A. S. B. Zerega, wife and servant, T. L. Perkins, H. Z. Howard, C. T. Gancha, Mr. Marsh, Miss H. Gillingham, Chas. Hurley and wife, Dr. L. G. Richardson, E. W. Dewes, John Hurley, wife and child, J. H. Bowen, wife, 2 children and servant.

*In steamship Emily B. Souder, from Charleston*—H. Schakleigh, Geo. Henrich and lady, J. Olam, C. Levy, G. Morgan, W. T. Burge, C. P. Buel, H. Van Nest, J. Fitzgerald, S. Jogantie, A. A. Cann, G. Kennedy, Mr. Berry and servant, Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. McDougall, Miss Hatch, Miss Morse, Mr. Sturges and lady, W. Knox, H. Brady, J. T. Campbell, Miss J. Adams, Miss Carrie Adams, Jas. Evans, E. Morse, Mr. Easterly, Mr. Morris, L. Sturck, and 15 in the steerage.

*In steamship Mariposa, from New-Orleans*—Mrs. E. A. York, Dr. John F. Taylor, Mme. Leroy, E. G. Foote, D. R. Moses and wife, J. J. Cauldwell and wife, Mr. Noonan, family and servant, E. Basenave, J. S. Benner, E. Thomme, O. P. Jackson, Capt. Lyons, Mr. Trossand and family, Mrs. Ogden Baley and servant.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 4 43 | Sun sets..... 7 24 | Moon sets.... 1 33
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 3 58 | Gov. Island. 4 47 | Hell Gate... 6 09

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, July 22.

**Arrived.**

Steamship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. July 20, at 3 P. M., 20 miles S. of Lookout Shoals, saw steamship Eagle, hence for Havana; 21st, 65 miles N. of Hatteras, saw schr. Light Boat, bound S.

Steamship City of Limerick, (Br.,) Phillips, Liverpool 7th inst., with mdse. and 264 passengers to John G. Dale. 11th inst., lat. 51 15, lon. 20 54, passed a bark-rigged steamer, bound E.; 14th, lat. 49 33, lon. 35 44, steamship City of Boston, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Malta, (Br.,) Macaulay, Liverpool July 10, Queenstown 11th, with mdse. and 551 passengers to E. Cunard. July 15, exchanged signals with an Inman steamer, bound E.; 18th, Am. bark A. H. Stevens, bd. W.; 21st, steamship City of Cork, bd. E.

Steamship Flambeau, Alexander, Savannah 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Mariposa, Quick, New-Orleans July 14, with mdse. and passengers to James A. Raynor.

Steamship Gen. Grant, Holmes, New-Orleans July 15, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Bark L. W. Rich, (of Stockton,) Pannor, Cow Bay 17 ds., with coal to Thayer & Sargent.

Steamship Virgin, Conas, New-Orleans July 11, via Charleston 19th, with cotton and hides to Jas. A. Raynor. Put into Charleston short of coal.

Steamship Emily B. Souder, Lockwood, Charleston 65 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship El Cid, Hobart, Newbern, N. C., 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to C. Goodspeed.

Steamer Wamsutta, Springer, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Bark Chilton, Stafford, Cow Bay 14 ds., with coal to master.

Brig Aspen, (of Maitland, N. S.,) Stuart, Cow Bay 15 ds., with coal to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Grecian, Stratton, Franklin 7 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Kate Walker, ——, Bangor.

**By Telegraph.**

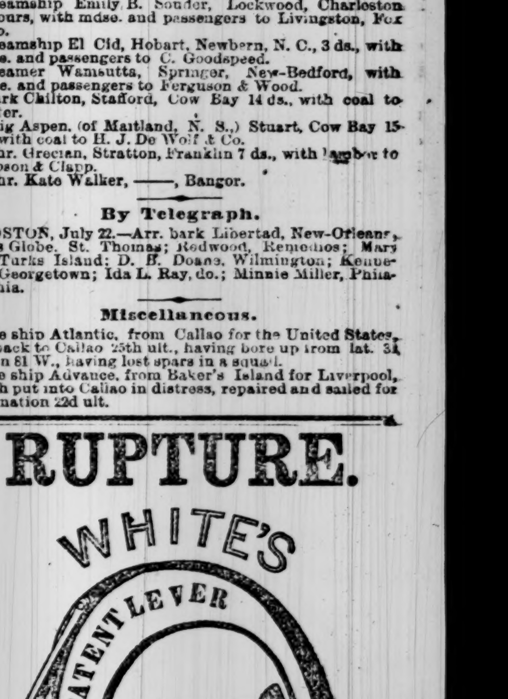
BOSTON, July 22.—Arr. bark Libertad, New-Orleans; brigs Globe, St. Thomas; Redwood, Remedios; Mary Ida, Turks Island; D. B. Doane, Wilmington; Kennebec, Georgetown; Ida L. Ray, do.; Minnie Miller, Philadelphia.

**Miscellaneous.**

The ship Atlantic, from Callao for the United States, put back to Callao 25th ult., having bore up from lat. 34 S., lon 81 W., having lost spars in a squall.

The ship Advance, from Baker's Island for Liverpool, which put into Callao in distress, repaired and sailed for destination 22d ult.

RUPTURE.



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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 443, July 21, 1866.
1, 60, 36, 64, 66, 45, 2, 75, 35, 16, 3, 14, 43
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 444, July 21, 1866.
36, 40, 1, 44, 3, 77, 64, 10, 27, 15, 76, 58, 74.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 343, July 21, 1866.
4, 50, 71, 64, 5, 14, 13, 25, 76, 42, 12, 16, 68.
SHELBY—CLASS No. 344, July 21, 1866.
70, 74, 10, 28, 4, 21, 30, 46, 41, 59, 23, 16, 34.

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A NEW PENSION LAW has just been passed, giving increased pensions to all men who have lost both eyes, both hands, both feet, one hand and foot, or the total use of any of them. It also gives pensions to dependent fathers, brothers, and some others. I am now prepared, with new and suitable blanks, to make immediate application for any of the above pensions. Those whose pensions are increased must make new applications. My charge will be the fee fixed by the PENSION LAW. Address CHARLES NETTLETON, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

N. B.—Refer by permission to SAMUEL SINCLAIR, Esq., Publisher of the New-York *Tribune*. Accurate copies of the NEW PENSION LAW for sale at 15 cents each.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF WATER RENTS,
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FIVE PER CENT. PENALTY will be added on the 1st day of August next on all unpaid water rents.
W. H. KING, Water Registrar.

## TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—Sixth Collection District, State of New-York, comprising the IXth, XVth, and XVIth Wards of the City of New-York.—Notice is hereby given that the Lists of valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax under the "Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the Public Debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and the amendatory act approved March 3, 1865, made and taken by the several Assistant Assessors of said Collection District, will remain open for the examination of all persons interested, for the space of fifteen days (Sundays excepted) from the date hereof, at my office, No, 181 West Fourteenth-st., (over the New-York County Bank,) between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. And immediately after the expiration of ten days from the date hereof, to wit: on the 30th day of July, 1866, and for five days thereafter, I will receive and determine all appeals relative to erroneous or excessive valuations or enumerations made and taken by the said Assistant Assessors. The Lists herein referred to comprise the taxes for licenses, and the taxes on Carriages, Billiard Tables, Yachts, Silver Plate, and other enumerated articles, for the year ending May 1, 1867; and the taxes upon incomes for the year ending December 31, 1865.

All appeals to the Assessor aforesaid must be made in writing, and specify the particular cause, matter, or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and the ground or principle of inequality or error complained of.

JOHN F. CLEVELAND, Assessor.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 16, 1866.